

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

## BAY STATE IS FIRST AMONG THE FISHERY CENTERS OF NATION

Massachusetts Exceeds Any Other Part of the United States in Quantity and Value of Sea Products.

TOTAL IS 13 PER CENT

Gradual Improvement in the Industry Is Reported by Federal Census Bureau for the Past Decade.

WASHINGTON—In the forthcoming special United States census report on the fisheries industry of the United States for 1908 to be submitted to the secretary of the department of commerce and labor by E. Dana Durand, director of the census bureau, there are included particular reports on the fisheries of 38 states, Massachusetts heading the list with 13 per cent of the totals of quantity and value of the fisheries of the entire country.

Massachusetts ranked first among all the states in 1908 in the value of fishery products, namely \$7,095,000, and in the amount of capital invested in that industry, \$5,749,000, while in the number of persons employed it ranked third with 11,577; Virginia being first and Maryland second.

Cod, haddock and mackerel were the most important species of fish taken in Massachusetts, the catch of each of these being larger than that of any other state. Massachusetts ranked first also in the catch of 15 other kinds of fish and second for 10 others.

By comparison of the fisheries statistics for 1880, 1890, and 1902 and 1905, it is seen that since 1880, at each successive canvass except 1890, a larger value of products was reported than at the preceding canvass, but for the other items the figures for 1908 are less than for 1890. During the last decade, however, there has been a gradual improvement in the fishing industry in Massachusetts.

The number of persons employed in

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## BEQUESTS OF MORE THAN \$112,000 IN MRS. CURTIS' WILL

In the Norfolk probate court today Judge Loyd E. Chamberlain allowed the will of Alice Marian Curtis of Wellesley. She left an estate of \$300,000 personal and \$2500 real.

These public bequests are named: Radcliffe College and Museum of Fine Arts, \$25,000 each; New England Institution for Women and Children, \$20,000; town of Hanover, Mass., \$15,000; for public libraries at Tuskegee, Ala., Hampton, Va., and Atlanta (Ga.) University, and to the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Women's Educational and Industrial Union, \$5000 each; Animal Rescue League, \$2000.

In addition to these the undisposed principal of the \$50,000 trust fund will be divided among Radcliffe, Hanover library, New England Hospital and on the death of Olivia Y. Bowditch of Milton, and Sarah J. F. Johnson of Boston.

The will of Anne E. Edgar of Brookline directs that her estate now valued at \$2700 shall be given to the First Presbyterian church, Brookline.

Hannah B. Stowell of Weymouth left \$200 to Second Congregational church of South Weymouth and Rose Frizzell of Randolph an equal amount to the Mission church.

## BIGGER DEPARTMENT OR LESS FIRE HAZARD SAYS COMMISSIONER

Head of Department Urges Measure Providing for Better Protection From the Flames in This City.

ADVOCATE CHANGES

Fireproof Roofs and Separation of All Wooden Dwellings Among Provisions of Proposed Act.

Charles D. Daly, fire commissioner of Boston, speaking before the legislative committee on cities today in behalf of Mayor Fitzgerald's bill to lessen the fire hazards of the city, said that a material increase must be made in the fire department unless steps are immediately taken to provide for the fire-proof material in constructing and repairing buildings.

The bill provides that the roof covering of every building hereafter erected shall be of some non-inflammable material to be approved by the building commissioner. It further provides that no wooden building hereafter erected to be used as a habitation shall be more than three stories above the cellar or basement and that no part is to be nearer than five feet to the line of any adjoining lot unless all the exterior walls are either filled in solid with brick or terra cotta or some equally non-combustible material.

The sides of such buildings, according to the provision of the bill, must be covered with asbestos sheets, concrete plaster, metal shingles or similar material.

G. B. MacDonald, a member of the fire hazard committee appointed by Mayor Fitzgerald, explained to the committee that the purpose of the bill was not to prohibit erection of buildings nearer than five feet to the adjoining lot, but to encourage construction of dwellings covered with fireproof material. This would be done, he said, by many builders, who would prefer to have their houses nearer than five feet to the adjoining lot of land in order to utilize as much of their land as possible.

Gordon Dana, another member of the fire hazard committee, spoke for the fire underwriters' point of view. He told of the annual cost caused by the spread of fires in congested districts where the buildings were of wood and close together.

J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., a Boston architect, said that the three-story tenement house had proved most acceptable in every way except its liability to spread a conflagration. He proposed a scheme by which several builders in the same neighborhood should cooperate, erecting their houses around three sides of an open square, each house to face

(Continued on Page Seven, Column Five.)

## BOSTON SCHOOL HEAD IS COMMISSIONED TO TAKE TOUR IN EUROPE

Stratton D. Brooks, superintendent of schools of Boston, has been commissioned by the school committee to spend five months investigating school systems and educational methods in European countries for the purpose of improving the Boston schools.

Mr. Brooks plans to sail from Boston on the White Star liner Canopic on April 8 for Naples, to visit first the schools of northern Italy.

From Italy he will go to Switzerland and from there to Germany, where he will investigate the continuation courses at Munich.

Boston's policy of sending its educators to see what other cities and countries are doing has met with approval.

## STATE HOUSE EXTENSION PLANS AGAIN URGED



Picture shows proposed additions by means of a wing on each side in harmony with the present Bulfinch front.

## LARGER STATE HOUSE PLAN IS REVIVED BY ACTION OF GOV. FOSS

Governor Foss' request for a commission to investigate ways for accommodating in the State House the departments and commissions which now rent quarters outside has revived discussion among the legislators and state officials as to a possible enlargement of the State House.

The proposed additions are by means of a wing on each side, which shall be in harmony with the present Bulfinch front. Plans for such an extension, which were prepared by a special committee appointed to study this matter in 1907, have once more been brought to light and are said to have found ready acceptance with many of the legislators.

The sketch of the proposed facade was made by a committee of the Boston Society of Architects, which worked in conjunction with the legislative committee. The erection of such an extension would involve the demolition of four buildings on Mt. Vernon street, now owned by the commonwealth, and upon this site the west wing would be erected. The east wing would be constructed on land owned by the commonwealth, and which is now a portion of the State House park, extending toward Bowdoin street.

The additional room which would be provided by this proposed extension would provide ample quarters for all the state departments now forced to rent quarters, it is said, and also additional rooms in which to hold committee hearings.

These general plans for an enlargement of the State House are understood to have met with the approval of Charles E. Brigham, the architect who drew plans for the last extension of the State House, and of Ernest W. Bowditch, the landscape architect who laid

(Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

## FRIENDLY SUIT TO CONSTRUCT WILL IS POSTPONED

Arguments scheduled to take place before the full bench of the Massachusetts supreme court this afternoon on the bill in equity filed in a friendly suit early in February by Elder, Whitman & Barnum, William A. Mayse and Gen. Frank S. Streeter, for the Christian Science Board of Directors, asking that Adam H. Diekey and Archibald McLellan of Brookline and Josiah E. Fernald of Concord, N. H., trustees for Mary Baker Eddy, be instructed to turn over her real estate in Massachusetts to The Mother Church, which is the residuary legatee under her will, were indefinitely postponed.

The postponement is understood to be due to the bill being still before the probate court of Suffolk county, and to the fact of the attorney-general of Massachusetts, James M. Swift, having under consideration raising the question as to whether the will should be executed as a foreign or a domestic instrument.

## LIVERPOOL CARGO IN ON WINIFREDIAN AT EAST BOSTON

Leyland liner Winifredian, Captain Shepherd, berthed at East Boston today slightly ahead of time, with 39 cabin passengers and 3500 tons of general freight.

She left Liverpool March 5 and had a good winter passage.

## SET HYDE PARK HEARING DATE.

The hearing on the bill to annex Hyde Park to Boston has been set for Wednesday, March 29, in room 240 at the State House.

## U. S. MAKING MILITARY MAPS OF ALL MEXICO

Last Troops Arrive at San Antonio and Officers Expect Orders to March to the Frontier.

TAKE RECRUITS YET

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Map making officers attached to the first "maneuver" division are engaged in preparing extensive military maps of Mexico and the war department is understood to be rushing to General Carter all available road maps of the northern states of Mexico.

General Carter still says that the only troop movements contemplated will be division and brigade marches to Leon Springs, but the railroads are still holding a large number of tourist gondolas, stock and baggage cars in the crowded sidings here, evidently in anticipation of a hurried movement southward.

With the arrival today of the ninth cavalry and the fourth field artillery in San Antonio, the entire "maneuver" division under Maj. Gen. Carter is now in camp 8½ days after the mobilization command was flashed out of Washington.

Hundreds of recruits continue pouring into Fort Sam Houston every hour and are immediately assigned to regiments, where company commanders are drilling them in preparation of the work expected. Some sign of action looking toward throwing the whole division toward the Mexican frontier is looked for tomorrow by officers here.

The suspension of certain forms of constitutional rights in Mexico, in effect a declaration of martial law, becomes effective on Thursday and there is every reason to believe that the Mexican government intends to attempt to put down the revolt with an iron hand.

Revolutionists say advised from their

## JOHN D. M'LAUGHLIN NAMED FOR VACANCY IN SUPERIOR COURT

Governor Foss this afternoon sent to the executive council for confirmation today the appointment of John D. McLaughlin of Boston to fill the superior court judgeship left vacant by the resignation of Judge Robert O. Harris of East Bridgewater.

Mr. McLaughlin has been since 1904 assistant corporation counsel in the law department of the city of Boston, having previously served for 10 years as assistant district attorney of Suffolk county. He is a graduate of Georgetown University and the Boston University law school. His home is at 155 Bellevue street, West Roxbury.

HEARINGS GIVEN ON PARDONS.

The pardon committee of the Governor's council gave a hearing in the State House today on the petition of some hundred residents of Lawrence for the pardon of George B. Smart of that city, who was sentenced to serve a term of 18 months for connection with a conspiracy to bribe aldermen. He has served eight months. The matter was taken under advisement.

FINE ROADS FOR REBATING.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The New York Central railroad was fined \$35,000 and the Pennsylvania railroad \$20,000 today in the United States district court after attorneys of the railroad had entered pleas of guilty to the charge of rebating.

COMPLETE CAMORRA JURY.

VITERBO, Italy—A jury of 24 men, 12 acting as substitutes, was completed today to try the cases of Enrico Aifaro and 35 other Camorristas.

## U. S. AND BRITAIN HOLD KEY TO WORLD PEACE BERESFORD ASSERTS

English Admiral and Statesman Says Two Nations May Put an End to All Wars by Cooperation.

CONTROL MARKETS

Taken With Sir Edward Grey's Arbitration Speech His Utterances Give Peace Movement Renewed Force.

LONDON—"If the United States and England agreed to use their influence and resources to keep peace, it is hard to conceive of any other nations attempting war," said Admiral Lord Charles Beresford today in commenting on Sir Edward Grey's speech in the House of Commons in support of an Anglo-American arbitration treaty.

All Europe has been brought to a realization that disarmament is no longer visionary but an actuality of the near future by Sir Edward's pronouncement, which is called the most important in years, and the addition of Lord Beresford's voice to those raised in behalf of peace throughout Europe and America is regarded as giving strength to the movement.

Lord Beresford declared that America must take the initiative in bringing about world peace, and that America and

(Continued on Page Seven, Column Three.)

## ADJOURNED MEETING IN BROOKLINE TO ACT ON TOWN'S FINANCES

Brookline citizens will hold an adjourned town meeting tonight to act on the budget and 27 articles in the warrant.

Homer Williams will act as moderator. The citizens will be largely guided in their action by the report of the special committee of 30 which has had the budget under consideration for two weeks.

This special committee departs from the recommendations of the heads of the departments in two instances. In article 13 the committee recommends the appropriation of \$10,000 for park purposes, a reduction of \$11,000. The health department estimate is cut \$4000, allowing \$67,000 for the year's work.

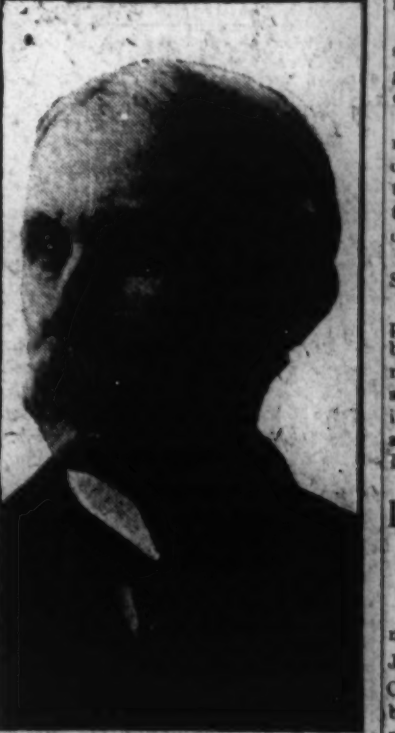
About \$100,000 will be needed for use during the year. An expenditure of \$20,000 is proposed in an article providing for the appointment of a special committee to consider the question of a soldiers' monument.

## OLD COLONY TRUST MERGER ALLOWED

Under the bill signed by Governor Foss today the Old Colony Trust Company, the Massachusetts Mercantile and City trust companies will be enabled to merge.

The proposed merger would not dissolve the trust companies, it is said, but the corporate existence of each as merged would be continued by the Old Colony Trust Company.

Secretary of Treasury, Who Hails Corporation Tax Decision as Relief



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## PARK COMMISSION ASKS \$350,000 FOR ZOO AND AQUARIUM

Submits Annual Report to Mayor Calling for Use of That Sum From the Parkman Fund.

TWO HOUSES FIRST

Desire Is Expressed to Have Home for Birds and Deer Completed in Little Over a Year.

In the annual report of the park commission, submitted to Mayor Fitzgerald today by Robert S. Peabody, chairman, \$350,000 is asked from the Parkman fund to build and stock a zoological garden and aquarium.

The commission renewed its declaration that innocent sports should be permitted in the parks and playgrounds of the city on Sunday afternoons.

Accompanying the report is the annual report of the superintendent of the park department and a report from Olmstead Bros. dealing with landscape improvements in Commonwealth avenue, in the Fenway and Franklin park.

The commission says it would like to have at least two of the zoological houses completed by June 1, 1912, the bird house and the deer house, the latter to be used temporarily for the housing of any animal that may need indoor attention.

The estimates include provisions as follows: For a camel and musk ox house, \$8000; for the carnivorous group, \$24,000; deer house and yard, \$55,000; sheds and corrals, \$12,000; bird house, \$75,000; flying cage, \$12,000; the wild fowl pond and fences, \$5000; water pond and garden, \$8000, and \$25,000 for stocking the above houses; \$100,000 for the aquarium and \$25,000 for sewers, superintendent's salary and drawings.

## SECRETARY M'VEAGH SAYS HE WILL FAVOR CENTRAL BANK PLAN

Franklin M'Veagh, secretary of the treasury, who left Boston at noon for Dublin, N. H., to remain until Tuesday, after spending the night here, said before he departed that he intends to recommend a system of central bank reserve, similar to the Aldrich plan, which in his opinion is needed to prevent panics.

He said also that the decision of the supreme court that the corporation tax is constitutional, relieves the government of the necessity of refunding \$27,000,000 to the corporations, and will reduce the amount of Panama canal construction bonds to be issued by the government.

Secretary MacVeagh did not visit the custom house, as was expected, and said he had no business to transact with the treasury officials in this city.

When questioned concerning the mobilization of United States troops along the Mexican border, he said he regarded it as simply a domestic military movement. He doubted if there would be any necessity for the troops to cross the border. He doubted also the existence of the rumored secret treaty between Japan and Mexico, and did not anticipate any trouble with Japan.

As to the probable time of issue of the new Panama bonds, he did not know when the bonds would be out. He said that not more than \$50,000,000 Panama canal construction "threes" will be issued.

He had been successful, he said, in securing legislation from the recent Congress, because he had asked only what he considered reasonable.

The ordinance passed by the government, allowing customs brokers to pay duties with certified checks, he declared to be in agreement with the spirit of the times, and that the old law, which demanded gold, is now obsolete.

Referring to the condition of money, Secretary MacVeagh said:

"We have grown so accustomed in the past 10 or 15 years to a rapid pace in business that when we are doing a normal business we think we are standing still. The exports of farm products are increasing. Money will not remain long as cheap as it is now, in fact by Sept. 1 I look to see it considerably dearer."

## LYNN MEN GET APPOINTMENTS

LYNN, Mass.—Mayor William P. Conery today named Michael F. Ward and J. John Hooper to succeed William M. Cowan and William Abner, former members of the Lynn board of health, whose resignations were asked for by him. Both appointees are former members of the old city council.

WE CAN COOPERATE for CLEAN JOURNALISM by remembering to pass THE MONITOR to another after reading it. In this way its friends WILL MULTIPLY, since those who receive it will in turn often pass the paper along to others.



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The Christian Science Monitor is read in every city in America.

## BAY STATE IS FIRST AMONG THE FISHERY CENTERS OF NATION

(Continued from Page One.)

The Massachusetts fisheries formed 8 per cent of the total for the entire United States, while the investment of capital was larger than that of any other state, comprising 14 per cent of the total for the United States. Practically 78 per cent of the total investment in Massachusetts fisheries was in deep water vessels and their outfits, there being a total of 638 craft with a value of \$4,204,000. The value of sailing vessels and their outfits was almost five times that of the steam vessels.

In the fishery products of Massachusetts, 60 distinct species were represented, cod being valued at \$1,944,000, haddock at \$1,038,000, and mackerel at \$761,000, which three species constituted 53 per cent of the value of the total fishery products of the entire state.

The value of the herring product constituted 5 per cent of the total value of fish products for the state and 43 per cent of the total value of herring for the United States, Massachusetts ranking second to Maine in this respect.

The halibut catch of Massachusetts, though far below that of the state of Washington, contributed 20 per cent of the total value of the halibut product of the United States and ranked second in importance.

The value of the whale oil, sperm oil and, whalebone reported for Massachusetts, about two thirds of which represented the value of sperm oil alone, comprised 68 per cent of the total reported for the United States in 1908.

Hard, soft and razor varieties of clams were all reported by the Massachusetts fisheries. In the catch of lobsters, Massachusetts was second to Maine. Though taken in quantities sufficient to class them among the more important products of the Massachusetts fisheries, oysters were of far less importance than in the states of the South. The quantity taken has increased steadily but the value of the product has fluctuated greatly. Private beds furnished 96 per cent of the entire quantity.

## AT THE THEATERS

**BOSTON.**  
BOSTON—"Naughty Marietta."  
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Bridge."  
COLONIAL—"The Girl of My Dreams."  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Thomas E. Shea.  
HOLLIS—"The Countess."  
R. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.  
MAJESTIC—"The Lottery Man."  
FAIR—The Countess.  
SHUBERT—"The Nigger."  
TREMONT—"Green Stockings."

**BOSTON CONCERTS.**  
THURSDAY—Jordan Hall, 3 p. m., song recital, Edmund Clement.  
FRIDAY—Symphony Hall, 2:30 p. m., nineteenth symphony, rehearsal.  
SATURDAY—Symphony Hall, 8 p. m., nineteenth symphony concert.

**BOSTON OPERA HOUSE.**  
WEDNESDAY—8 p. m., "Tosca."  
FRIDAY—7:45 p. m., "Don Pasquale" and the Russian dancers.  
SATURDAY—2 p. m., "The Sacrifice" and the Russian dancers.  
SATURDAY—8 p. m., "L'Enfant Prodigue" and the Russian dancers.  
SUNDAY—8 p. m., operatic concert.

## NEW YORK.

ALHAMBRA—Vaudeville.  
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.  
ASTOR—"The Boas."  
RELASC—"The Concert."  
CASINO—"The Balkan Princess."  
COHAN'S—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."  
COLONIAL—Vaudeville.  
COMEDY—"I'll Be Hanged if I Do."  
CRITERION—"This."  
DAILY—"Baby Mine."  
EMPIRE—William Gillette.  
GAIETY—"Excuse Me."  
HAMBURGER—"Vaudeville."  
HERALD SQUARE—"Everywoman."  
HIPPODROME—Spectacles.  
Hudson—"Nobody's Widow."  
KEITH & SONS—"Vaudeville."  
KNICKERBOCKER—"Miss Maudie Adams."  
LIBERTY—"The Spring Maid."  
LYCEUM—"The Seven Sisters."  
LYRIC—"The Deep Purple."  
MAJESTIC—"Aboard the Great."  
MANHATTAN—"Miss Jimmy Valentine."  
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"The Gambler."  
METROPOLITAN—"Grand opera."  
NAZIMOVA—"As a Man Thinks."  
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Pink Lady."  
NEW—"The Arcturion" and repertoire.  
PLAZA—Vaudeville.  
REPUBLIC—"Rebecca, Sunnybrook Farm."  
WALLACK'S—"Fondler Walk."

## CHICAGO.

AMERICAN—Vaudeville.  
BLACKSTONE—David Warfield.  
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Sweet Sixteen."  
COLONIAL—Julian Eltinge.  
CORT—"The Great Name."  
GARIBOLDI—"The Great Name."  
GRAND—George Arlino.  
ILLINOIS—"Maggie Pepper."  
IMPERIAL—"Arizona."  
LYRIC—"Bothers and Marlowe."  
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.  
OLYMPIC—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."  
POWERS—"The Lily."  
PRINCESS—"Kreutzer Sonata."  
STUBBARD—"The Backsliders."

## Census Bureau Statistics Relative to Supremacy of Massachusetts Fisheries

Special federal census report on fisheries gives Massachusetts, with 13 per cent, first rank among the states of the Union in value of its fishery products.  
Capital invested in the industry in the state is \$5,749,000, or 14 per cent of the United States total.  
Number of persons employed 11,577, or 8 per cent of the United States total.  
Value of product according to latest census returns (for 1908) \$7,095,000.  
Craft utilized 638, valued at \$4,204,000.  
Cod is the most important catch, reckoned at nearly \$2,000,000, being 64 per cent of the cod catch of the country. Haddock rank second and mackerel third.  
Fish oil products of Massachusetts fisheries constitute 68 per cent of the total for the United States.  
Gradual improvement for the past decade in the state's fishing industry.

## ARRANGE FOR SURVEY OF COHASSET HARBOR TO DEEPEN CHANNEL

Col. Frederic V. Abbot, army engineer, is arranging for the survey of the entrance to Cohasset harbor, recently provided for in the river and harbor bill, with a view to making a channel 150 feet wide and eight feet deep.

The state will finish the main channel six feet deep and probably 75 feet wide this year. The town of Cohasset has appropriated \$3000 more for the improvement, which with the \$5000 voted last year will make the contributions of the two and its citizens \$20,000 toward the state improvements that will cost \$50,000. The state contributed last year \$24,000 but is only asked this year for the \$6000 necessary to complete the improvements.

The channel which the United States government would build would connect the state improvements with deep water in Massachusetts bay. A straight channel between Hogs Head rock and West Shag is said to be easily possible provided Colonel Abbot's survey uncovers no extensive ledges.

It is believed that it will be only a question of dredging by the government to make Cohasset harbor as improved by the state a harbor of refuge for all coast shipping passing Minot's light to and from the new Cape Cod ship canal.

The town of Cohasset is now before the Legislature asking that the Scituate boundary be changed so as to give Cohasset control of the easterly side of its harbor and its own breakwater. The breakwater is at Bassing beach and protects the inner harbor and highway skirting the waterfront from being washed away in severe weather.

It is planned to place a miniature lighthouse lighted by electricity from the land on its outer extremity when the breakwater has sufficiently settled.

## NEW ENGLAND TELEGRAPHERS HOLDING SESSION

President Jackson Ross of South Framingham, head of the 14 divisions of the New England congress of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, presided at the meeting at the American house this morning. A reception was given to two grand officers, Grand National President Perham and the vice-president of the New England states, F. N. Pierson.

They met to revise and renew the wages scales and working hours, the consolidation of the New England general committee, the bettering of the working conditions, and the combating of the reduction in station forces.

The general committee in 1910 increased the annual income of the men \$1,700,000. The New York, New Haven & Hartford committee on Tuesday reelected E. J. Marion of New Haven general chairman and M. W. Handy of New Haven general secretary-treasurer. The Maine Central committee chose for another term V. W. Hobbs of Mattawamkeag, Me., general chairman and H. N. Bates of Gardiner general secretary-treasurer.

## LARGER STATE HOUSE PLAN IS REVIVED BY ACTION OF GOV. FOSS

(Continued from Page One.)

out the grounds about the building as they are at present.  
The state pays \$26,382.40 directly for these outside quarters and \$18,980 additional is paid from funds provided for by special assessments.

## Hearings Scheduled

Among the legislative hearings scheduled for Thursday are the following:  
Committee on agriculture, room 453, 10:30 a. m.—Annual report of state forester; (H. 483) on sale of commercial fertilizers.  
Committee on cities, room 240, 10:30 a. m.—(H.1211) To revise charter of Cambridge.  
Committee on mercantile affairs, room 431, 10:30 a. m.—Annual report of the commissioner of weights and measures; (H.294) as to standard weights, measures and balances; (H.295) as to bushel weights of coarse and fine salts; (H.296) as to size of milk bottles and jars.  
Committee on public health, room 436, 10:30 a. m.—(H.261, 1129, 1328) To regulate cold storage of food; (H.262) for system of record of cold storage of food.  
Committee on street railways, room 429, 10:30 a. m.—Joint special report of railroad and Boston transit commission on Elevated and West End extensions, etc.

## OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY'S BRANCH IS RECONSTRUCTED

The Old Colony Trust Company's branch on Temple place sent out 25,000 invitations to patrons and their friends this week to inspect its newly arranged quarters.

Nearly \$30,000 has been spent in re-decorating and in enlarging the floor space in the center of the building by moving the elevator and changing the stairs and ladies' rooms.

Business has not been interfered with by the reconstruction work. The elevator which was formerly in the center of the front portion of the store has been moved to the front wall of the building at the right side of the door as one enters. A large roomy floor space in this afforded for the patrons of the bank on the first floor, and on the other floors the ladies' rooms appear to have been enlarged and the clerks have a larger compact working area.

A few committee rooms is to be built soon and an automobile is being constructed for the city service between the bank and the stores. Fred M. Lamson, manager of the branch, says that many of the large retail stores have their payrolls made up and placed in envelopes there. A teller place between the trust company and the stores to take charge of them or to collect the

last year between the 1st and the 23d of December Mr. Lamson says that 50,000 persons used the bank. The vault has a capacity of 7000 boxes and the coupon rooms are in full sight of all three of the guards at all times. It is practically impossible for one to go to a box unauthorized.

The man in charge of the inside vault knows every box renter by sight. He holds the master key which fits every box and must be turned first before the depositor can open the box with his own key.

When a depositor takes a box, the lock is first turned by the master key, the depositor's key is inserted and turned, thereby making a combination in the lock corresponding to his own key and the set key is turned. Thereafter no other key except the owner's will open the box. When any owner relinquishes his key it is discarded and never used again, and the box lock is returned to its original condition. This arrangement is capable of producing 65,000 combinations.

## FIRE IN MILWAUKEE SUBURB.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Fire in the Menominee valley, a manufacturing suburb, destroyed the stock of the M. Hilly Lumber Company, valued at \$300,000 today.

## SCHOOL OF COMMERCE GLEE CLUB.



Front row, left to right, Raymond H. Shanahan '11, Clarence C. Smith '13, Edward J. Rogers '13, Roy Lundin '11, Reginald Wilbur '11, E. Bennett Fox '10, English high school; rear row, Victor H. Barwood '12, Edward W. Joyce '10, Dorchester high school, Winfred Doyle '12, Anders Tellstrom '13, Howard Renfrew '12, A. Thomas Culhane '10, English high school; sitting, Edward J. Rowse, director.

money which they have taken in during the day.

Mr. Lamson further explained that this money which comes from the mercantile house is counted by itself in a room where the money taken in by the company is sorted. All the old bills are separated from the money which is deemed good enough to return to circulation and the worn-out currency is sent to the treasury at Washington. About \$200,000 is forwarded every week and crisp new money is obtained in return.

Mr. Lamson considers that the branch shows the greatest record of any branch of any institution in existence for the length of time. Established on Jan. 13, 1902, with six clerks and employees, it now has 60 employees. Since it was started 17,000 accounts have been entered, and the annual deposits amount to \$65,000,000.

The bills placed in circulation by the company are noted as being the cleanest in Boston, according to Mr. Lamson, and the checks on his institution received by mercantile houses outnumber those of any other bank in the city two or three to one.

Last year between the 1st and the 23d of December Mr. Lamson says that 50,000 persons used the bank. The vault has a capacity of 7000 boxes and the coupon rooms are in full sight of all three of the guards at all times. It is practically impossible for one to go to a box unauthorized.

When a depositor takes a box, the lock is first turned by the master key, the depositor's key is inserted and turned, thereby making a combination in the lock corresponding to his own key and the set key is turned. Thereafter no other key except the owner's will open the box. When any owner relinquishes his key it is discarded and never used again, and the box lock is returned to its original condition. This arrangement is capable of producing 65,000 combinations.

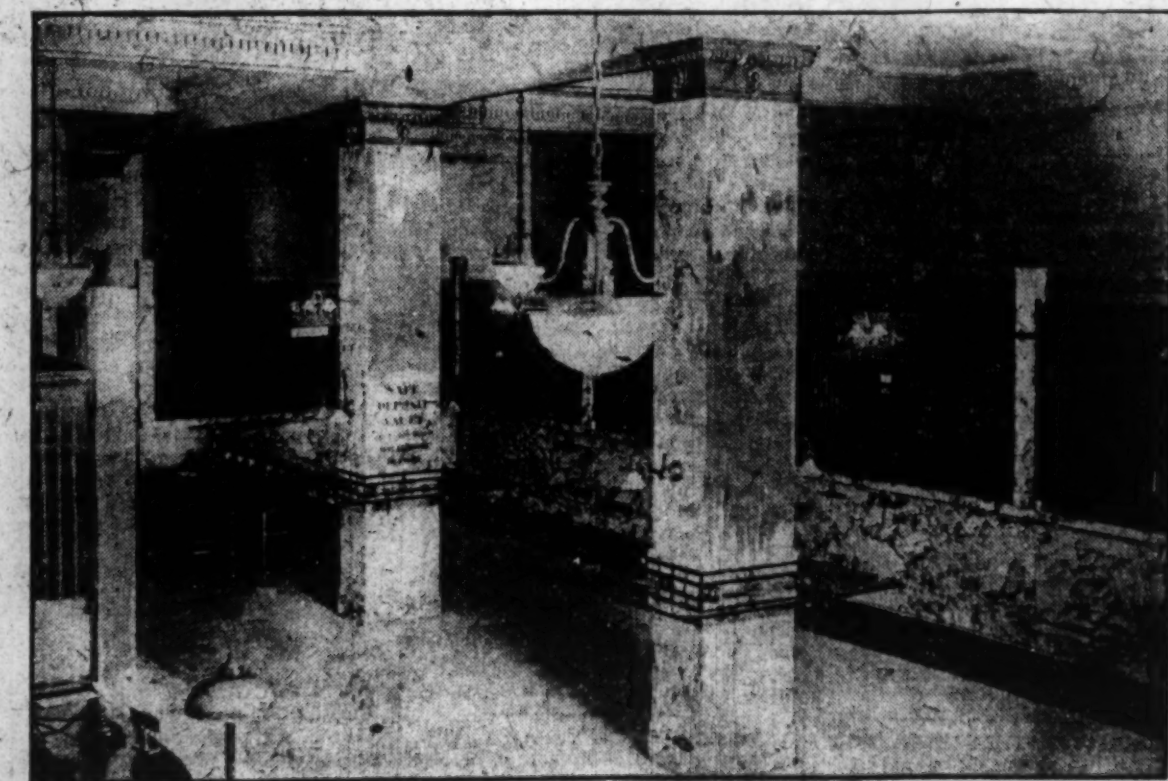
At the South Boston evening high school, under the direction of the principal, James E. Thomas, 12 graduates will participate. The orchestra from the High School of Commerce is to furnish several numbers. Michael E. Corcoran of the school board will present the diplomas and James E. Downey, principal of this evening school last year, but now the head master of the High School of Commerce, will address the graduates.

At the Charlestown evening high school Oscar C. Gallagher, the principal, will have charge of the exercises. Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent of schools, will address the graduates. W. Stanwood Field, director of evening schools, will present 17 diplomas. The Glee Club of the High School of Commerce will participate in the exercises.

## CARS COLLIDE IN SOUTH BOSTON.

An outward bound City Point car collided this forenoon with an inward bound Harvard square car, at the corner of Dorchester street and Broadway, South Boston. Bartholomew Foley of 591 East Fourth street, South Boston, was lightly cut by falling glass.

## OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY BRANCH OFFICE



Reconstruction of banking concern's quarters on Temple place gives much roomier interior.

## NEW PROBLEMS AND OLD RULES

Early and Later Days of Hull Told About by John Hunter Sedgwick.

WHEN the dweller in Boston takes the boat for Hull and Nantasket at the close of a long, hot summer's day, and as the paddles revolve faster and he feels against his cheeks the cool fresh breeze of the sea, he knows that the end of his journey will leave him in a community where the cool breeze will not fail him, but that has its houses very thickly planted. It will be hard for him to believe that where he tempts the fearful joys of switchbacks and other ingenious contrivances, where he hears the clatter of the human voice and the almost ceaseless rustle of feet, was a quiet solitude once on a time, though well known to our forebears nearly 300 years ago.

"At a General Court of Election held at Boston May 29, 1644, 'It is ordered that Nantasket shall be called Hull.' ("The Naming of Hull, by Albert Matthews, Boston, 1905.) There has been some speculation as to whether this name had not been borne before and as to the place in the bay that had borne it, but at all events 1644 marks the official approval of the name. C. F. Adams says that "Between the year 1625, when Wollaston landed his company, and 1627, when Morton set up his maypole, two new settlements, if such they deserve to be called, had been effected on Boston Bay. One of these was at Nantasket, or Hull; the other at Thomas's Island and Squantum." The settlement at Nantasket appears to have begun in 1622 by three men who purchased Nantasket of the sachem Chickataubut, but the next increase in the settlement's population came in a "far from heroic or triumphant way." This increase was in the persons of Lyford and Oldham, two ministers that would not live in sympathy with the settlers at Plymouth; indeed, so acutely was the want of sympathy felt, that the Plymouth authorities assisted them to leave that plantation, and in Mr. Oldham's case this was assisted by the services of certain musketeers. Lyford and Oldham had both been brought up in town meeting, where "Oldham began to rage furiously, because they had intercepted and opened his letters, threatening them in very high language, and in a most audacious and malicious manner stood up and called upon the people, saying, 'My masters, who is your hearts?' and more to the same effect. But both men had to leave, and it does not appear that they were any serious loss to the colony. Lyford stayed at Nantasket only for a little while, but Oldham drifted back to Plymouth.

In 1830 there was printed at Hingham a little pamphlet, "Sketch of Nantasket (now called Hull), in the County of Plymouth." Its author was Solomon Lincoln, Esq., and in it the reader can find much that will bring contrasts before him. Mr. Lincoln quotes from Mrs. Rowson, who describes the place as it was before the revolutionary war:

"On the left hand of Boston harbour is a beautiful little peninsula called Nantasket; it consists of two gradually rising hills, beautifully diversified with orchards, cornfields and pasture land. In this enchanting village stood Mr. Apthorpe's house, in the midst of a neat and well cultivated garden, and here it was as the spring advanced our contemplative heroine beheld with rapture the rapid progress of the infant vegetation, for the earth seemed hardly released from the fleecy garb of winter before it burst forth in the full bloom of vernal pride." If the contemplative heroine were now to look for orchards, cornfields and pasture land she might, in the course of her search, become almost pensive.

Mr. Lincoln in his sketch refers to John Oldham very neatly as being of a "distinguished notoriety," but points out that Oldham was in high esteem with the natives and afterwards seems to have had friends among the New Englanders. In 1628 the town of Nantasket bore about one eighth part of the expenses of the colony; in 1830 it paid a one hundred and thirty-fourth part of the expenses of Plymouth county. In those days the flat land at the base of the hills was covered with heavy forest in which deer roamed at will. From Mr. Lincoln's quotations from "Winthrop it appears that in 1644 Nantasket had 20 houses and a minister and it was at this time, as the reader will recall, that the town's name was changed to Hull, no doubt after the town in Yorkshire. By 1647 the place was favorably known as a resort for "fishermen of good ability" and the General Court made an order for their encouragement. Hull had its first ordained minister in 1670; he was a graduate of Cambridge and continued his work at Nantasket or Hull nearly 50 years.

The town suffered during the revolution; before that event it had owned

15 fishing vessels, but the war destroyed much of the business. The town did what it could toward its part of the war, and on Jan. 15, 1781, voted to raise "three men sent for to serve three years in the Continental army." Before this, it had petitioned the Great and General Court in 1776 and 1777 to grant the town assistance in consideration of its sufferings during "the present calamitous and unnatural war." In 1788 the town was represented at the constitutional convention by Thomas Jones. Mr. Lincoln, writing in 1830, says that there were formerly about 50 houses in the village, but at the time he wrote but about half that number, and on the last page of his pamphlet is a paragraph that sounds odd to one that knows the Hull and Nantasket of today: "The principal employment of the inhabitants of Nantasket is agriculture. Some are engaged in the coasting trade and fisheries."

We have given the reader a little glimpse of what Hull used to be; he knows well enough for himself what Hull and its neighbor Nantasket are today. If we are esthetic and will be nothing else, then we must deplore the vanished trees and grass, the waving crops and the sweet strawberries that once on a time were found at Hull. Some of the changes wrought in that place are in no way admirable or improving; let us admit that the scene that has vanished, as a scene, was a great deal better than what stretches before us today. But where one sniffed the salt air and basked in the wholesome sunlight 80 years ago, 1000 do today. The clerk and the saleswoman that have worked hard all day in a warm shop or office now can go for a respite of fresh air to Hull or Nantasket, and the benefit that a fresher atmosphere and even a little larger degree of quiet gives to them, is a benefit to the commonweal.

## OBERLIN COLLEGE GETS \$70,000 GIFTS

OBERLIN, O.—Gifts of \$70,000 to Oberlin College were announced by President King Tuesday. Fifty thousand dollars from an unknown donor will be used to erect a new administration building. Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clark of Chicago have given \$10,000 toward a new dormitory for women. L. H. Severance of New York gives \$5000, and another gift of \$5000 comes from an anonymous friend.

The gifts are a part of the new \$500,000 fund, the raising of which was started a year ago. This fund now amounts to \$480,000.

## GRANTS NEW YORK PIER EXTENSIONS

WASHINGTON—General Oliver, acting secretary of war, granted permission on Tuesday to the International Mercantile Company to extend two of its pier heads at New York 100 feet into the North river.

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# Leading Events in the Athletic World

## PROSPECTS BRIGHT FOR HARVARD-YALE TRACK TRIP ABROAD

Negotiations Said to Be Going on Between Parties Interested in Meet With Oxford and Cambridge.

### LAST HELD IN 1904

Not since 1904, when the best of the athletes at Harvard and Yale universities met the best of Oxford and Cambridge at the Queens Club grounds in London, have the prospects of another international dual college track and field meet been as promising as is the case at the present time. Although the authorities at Harvard and Yale are rather reticent in the matter, it is acknowledged by persons well qualified to know that considerable correspondence has been carried on this winter with a view to holding such a match in London some time next July.

It is seven years since the last meet between these colleges was held, and although efforts have been made during the past two or three years to bring about their resumption nothing has come of it. With Harvard and Yale both favorably inclined to make the trip this summer and as an added feature to coronation year it is more than probable that it will be held.

Reports from abroad show that Oxford and Cambridge have some exceptionally good men in their squads this year. There are three or four Rhodes scholars at these institutions who are doing remarkably good work, including W. A. Ziegler, the former Grinnell College man; R. L. Lang of Oklahoma, and G. F. Putnam of Kansas.

It is expected that the same program will be adhered to this year as in 1904. It takes in nine events and first places are all that count.

The events are as follows: 100-yard dash, 440-yard dash, 880-yard run, 1-mile run, 120-yard hurdles, high jump, broad jump, hammer throw.

Harvard and Yale are also remarkably well prepared for such a meet and they should measure up well to the high standard set by former American teams. The 100-yard dash at the present time is the only event that does not seem to have men of varsity quality trying for it.

America can send over no one the equal of W. A. Schich, Jr., who won the event in 1904. Yale and Harvard are both trying to develop men of caliber for this event and should Capt. R. C. Foster of Harvard regain his 1900 form, he would undoubtedly win in England; but without him the prospects of turning out a 10s. man are very unpromising.

In Chisholm of Yale the American colleges would have a man that should easily win first place in the 120 hurdles. He is the intercollegiate champion of 1910 and is running better this year than last.

Harvard has the best half-mile and two-mile runners in these two American colleges; but it is doubtful if a first could be won in any of these, as Oxford and Cambridge are always strong in these events. W. H. Fernald, Paul Newton, H. P. Lawless and Herbert Jaques, Jr., are the best at Harvard.

With Canfield of Yale and Barker of Harvard, the American colleges should make a strong bid for the high jump, and with Capt. J. R. Kilpatrick in his best form he should do well in the broad jump. As neither college has any promising hammer material available, this event would probably be won by Putnam, the Rhodes scholar from Kansas.

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## YALE ANNOUNCES FOOTBALL DATES FOR NEXT SEASON

NEW HAVEN—The Yale football management has announced the schedule for the season of 1911. It comprises 10 games, the same number as last year. Kirk Kaynor, manager, has arranged but one Wednesday game. Two were arranged last year, owing to the season being one week longer in the fall.

Two changes in the list of teams to be played are noted. Virginia Polytechnic Institute will be played for the first time, and is in line with Yale's policy of playing various southern teams, which have made an exceedingly good impression at Yale. The other new team is New York University. There has been some regret that it was found necessary to replace Vanderbilt. For many years the Yale management considered the change a desirable one. Besides the New York team has steadily been rising in importance, and Yale coaches have brought back word that their proteges would be worthy rivals of Yale.

The remainder of the schedule is unchanged, except that Holy Cross is second on the schedule instead of fourth. Capt. Howe has announced that he is not yet ready to make any announcement regarding the coaching system which is now being considered. The schedule follows:

Sept. 27, Wesleyan at New Haven; 30, Holy Cross at New Haven.  
Oct. 7, Syracuse at New Haven; 14, Virginia Polytechnic at New Haven; 21, West Point at West Point; 28, Colgate at New Haven.  
Nov. 4, New York University at New York; 11, Brown, at New Haven; 18, Princeton at New Haven; 25, Harvard at Cambridge.

## DATE IS NAMED FOR HARVARD CORNELL RACE

Arrangements have been completed for the Harvard-Yale crew race on May 27, on Lake Cayuga at Ithaca.

With the Cornell race at that time and the possibilities for the Yale race at about the same time in June, the crimson oarsmen will be obliged to row rather a more crowded schedule than Coach Wray would like to have giving him only a month between the two important races to get the crew in shape for the event on the Thames.

Besides the freshmen crew were out on the Charles Tuesday afternoon, and as the ice is rapidly leaving the river, were able to go down stream almost to the Cottage Farm bridge. The freshmen eight—out for the first time—was very unsteady and lacked the finish displayed in the fall practice.

Captain Cutler was back at his old position at No. 7 in the varsity, with Metcalf going in at No. 3. On the whole the boat was better than the day before. The boat was much steadier and the blade work was not so ragged.

The crews rowed in the following order:

Varsity—Stroke, Goodale; 7, Cutler; 8, Strong; 9, Whitcomb; 4, Newton; 3, Metcalf; 2, Stratton; bow, Balch; coxswain, C. Ables.  
Freshmen—Stroke, Curtis; 7, Mills; 6, Morgan; 5, Storer; 4, Converse; 3, Gardner; 2, Crombie; bow, Reynolds; coxswain, Roosevelt.

## TO PRESENT PRIZES TO BOWLEERS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The completion of one of the most interesting bowling tournaments held in Greater Boston this winter, the winner of which was decided until the last match, will be celebrated in Dudley hall tonight, when the members of the eight teams will have a dinner and will receive the prizes from Representative C. A. Dean. The prizes are: Championship, company A, sixth regiment, M. V. M.; second, Riverside Baseball Club; third, Volunteer Library Association; fourth, Central Fire Station; fifth, Wakefield Independents; sixth, Clan McPhail, O. S. C.; seventh, Wakefield Associates; eighth, Spanish War Veterans; high team total, company A, sixth regiment, 1497; high team single string, Central fire station, 522; grand individual average, J. E. Creedon, company A; high individual three-string total, Charles Rosers, Wakefield Independents, 333; high individual single string, H. H. Foster, company A, 137.

## WANT TO RETAIN BASKETBALL

MEDFORD, Mass.—A mass meeting of undergraduates interested in basketball voted unanimously Tuesday afternoon for the retention of the game as a major sport at Tufts. A committee representing the fraternities and the non-fraternity organizations was appointed to investigate the subject, confer with Prof. H. G. Chase, chairman of the athletic advisory board, and report at another meeting this afternoon, when a formal vote will be taken.

## PRINCETON CREWS OUT

PRINCETON, N. J.—The Princeton varsity crew went out on Carnegie lake for the first time Tuesday afternoon. Other crews out were the freshmen and substitute varsity. Capt. R. T. Roche, 1911, had charge. The crews will continue to practice regularly now for the spring regatta with Yale and Cornell. This takes place at Princeton May 19.

## ST. LOUIS AMERICANS WIN

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Although Manager Griffith of the Cincinnati put the regulars of his team in the line-up Tuesday against the St. Louis Americans, the latter out-hit and out-fielded the Nationals and won, 3 to 1. This is the third of a series of nine games. Cincinnati won the first and St. Louis the last two.

## PENN OARSMEN OUT TODAY

PHILADELPHIA—Eighty-one Pennsylvania University crew candidates are scheduled to start rowing on the Schuylkill river today.

## TORPIDS RACING AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY



(Copyrighted by the Daily Graphic. Used by permission.)  
THIS IS ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR EVENTS IN OXFORD ROWING CIRCLES.

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—The Torpids races at Oxford, which correspond to the "Lents" of Cambridge, were concluded in delightful weather. As no one is allowed to row who has represented his college in the previous "eights" week of the summer term, these races are followed with considerable interest as a means of discovering new talent. As at Cambridge

## BOSTON AMERICAN TEAMS BOTH WIN AGAIN ON COAST

Once more both divisions of the Boston American League baseball team have won from their opponents, according to dispatches received here from San Francisco and Hanford, Cal., where the regulars and second team respectively played Tuesday afternoon.

At San Francisco Tris Speaker made his first appearance, and distinguished himself by making a home run, a triple, a single and three brilliant catches. It was the work of Speaker which helped more than anything else to give Boston the game by the decisive score of 10 to 4. The score by innings was as follows:

Innings ..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.  
Boston ..... 0 0 0 4 0 2 1 1 2-10 1 1  
San Francisco ..... 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 0-4 5 6  
Batteries, Hunt, Pape and Kleinow; Eastery, Suter and Ryan. Umpire, Hildebrand.

At Hanford the contest was one sided. The local team did not have its complete quota of players and the Boston team loomed them four men. The Boston team won without difficulty by a score of 9 to 3. Tuesday night the squad, with the exception of Carrigan, Moser, McHale and O'Brien, left for Bakersfield, where they play today. Carrigan and the others who left the squad went directly to San Francisco, where they will be joined by the team tomorrow morning. The score by innings was as follows:

Innings ..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.  
Boston ..... 3 1 0 0 0 1 1 2-10 1 1  
Hanford ..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0-3 10 3  
Batteries, Moser, O'Brien and Sheehan; Hawley, Moser, Dale and Nunnaker. Umpire, Albin.

## CRICKET DATES ARE NAMED

LOWELL.—The cricket match between the Lowell and Lawrence divisions of the Merrimack Valley cricket league will be played April 29. The schedule for the season is:

May 6—Bunting vs. Andover at Lowell.  
Lawrence vs. Zion at Lawrence, Mohair vs. Methuen at Lowell, Manchester vs. North Chelmsford at Manchester.  
May 13—North Chelmsford vs. Bunting at North Chelmsford, Andover vs. Lawrence at Andover, Zion vs. Mohair at Zion, Methuen vs. Manchester at Manchester.  
May 20—Lawrence vs. Methuen at Lowell, Methuen vs. Zion at Bunting, Mohair vs. North Chelmsford at Lowell, Manchester vs. Andover at Manchester.  
May 27—Methuen vs. Bunting at Methuen, Zion vs. Manchester at Lowell, North Chelmsford vs. Lawrence at North Chelmsford, Andover vs. Methuen at Andover.  
June 3—Bunting vs. Manchester at Lowell, Methuen vs. Methuen at Methuen, Mohair vs. Lawrence at Lowell, North Chelmsford vs. Zion at North Chelmsford.  
June 10—Mohair vs. North Chelmsford at Andover, Lawrence vs. Bunting at Lawrence, Zion vs. Methuen at Methuen.  
June 17—Mohair vs. Bunting at Mohair, North Chelmsford vs. Methuen at North Chelmsford, Lawrence vs. Methuen at Lawrence, Zion vs. Andover at Andover.  
July 1—Bunting vs. Mohair at Bunting, Methuen vs. North Chelmsford at Methuen, Manchester vs. Lawrence at Manchester, Andover vs. Zion at Andover.  
July 8—Mohair vs. Manchester at Lowell, North Chelmsford vs. Andover at North Chelmsford, Lawrence vs. Zion at Lawrence, Methuen vs. Methuen at Methuen.  
July 15—Manchester vs. Bunting at Manchester, Andover vs. Methuen at Andover, Lawrence vs. Methuen at Lawrence, Zion vs. North Chelmsford at North Chelmsford.  
Aug. 5—Methuen vs. Lawrence at Methuen, Zion vs. Bunting at Zion, North Chelmsford vs. Andover at North Chelmsford, Manchester vs. Manchester at Manchester.  
Aug. 12—Bunting vs. North Chelmsford at Lowell, Lawrence vs. Andover at Lawrence, Methuen vs. Zion at Mohair, Manchester vs. Manchester at Manchester.  
Aug. 19—Andover vs. Bunting at Andover, Zion vs. Lawrence at Lowell, Methuen vs. Mohair at Methuen, North Chelmsford vs. Manchester at North Chelmsford.  
Sept. 6—Inter-league game, Massachusetts Cricket League vs. Merrimack Valley League players at Lawrence.  
Open dates—June 24, July 29, Aug. 26, Sept. 2.

## HANDICAP MEET AT EXETER

EXETER, N. H.—Phillips Exeter Academy will hold a handicap meet today on the board track. The men have been training daily for the meet and are in excellent shape. The events are: 40-yard dash, 45-yard low hurdles, 300-yard run, 600-yard run, 1000-yard run, pole vault, high jump and shotput.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS.

Not for a long time has the golfing world been interested by the prospect of a singles match between prominent professionals and great interest has been aroused by the announcement of the forthcoming struggle between James Sherlock and Jack White, says the London Chronicle. "During recent years the few challenge contests which have taken place between first-class sides have been four-somes. Of these there have been three or four, and they have doubtless assisted in the revival of the foursome. It happens, however, that the single has come to stand in some need of revival, and now that a start has been made, it will lead to further developments.

A contest of this kind is never so exciting as when the reigning champion is being subjected to an onslaught. When, in 1896, J. H. Taylor was preparing to defend the championship at St. Andrews, he offered to play anybody over that course. Andrew Kirkaldy accepted. Taylor was champion, but the friends of Kirkaldy had declared that nobody could beat him at St. Andrews. By the narrowest of margins he justified their faith. He won by a hole. Almost immediately, however, Taylor secured a very handsome consolation, for he gained his second consecutive championship.

Again, the match between Harry Vardon and Willie Park in 1899 was rendered doubly interesting by the circumstance that Vardon was then champion. That contest took something like a year to arrange. The negotiations began just after Vardon secured his second championship, and ended at about the time he won his third. The stumbling block was that the Percy man declined to play at Musselburgh, which was then Park's home course, and which had acquired a merited notoriety for the bitter antipathy of a formidable portion of its adherents to any invader. Eventually Park accepted North Berwick as his course, while Vardon chose Ganton. Vardon's great victory in that engagement set the seal on his fame. He was rightly acclaimed the finest golfer of his time.

In all form of sport a champion stands to be shot at because he is such splendid prey if only he can be brought down. Moreover, people like to see him in the zone of fire; they like to see him on his mettle. At the present time, however, James Braid is regarded as definitely a class by himself by virtue of his five championships that it is doubtful whether a challenge to him by any member of the aspiring school would meet with public approbation. He has earned a position which is unique, and doubtless he will be allowed to enjoy it in peace until the time of the championship.

Not desiring to challenge Braid, White has chosen probably the next most difficult man to beat at the present time in the person of Sherlock. The match will be a crucial episode in the life of the Sunningdale professional. He is depending on it to restore his reputation, which has been almost forgotten during his six long years of failure, he may yet take up the thread of his career where it snapped so suddenly in the latter part of 1904.

Always keen on the principle which obtained in a large measure in the now far-distant past, White determined to find his own money for the match under notice, and it was for that reason that he proposed a neutral links. Subsequently, however, members of the Sunningdale Club offered to support White if he would play a home-and-home watch and as Sherlock desired an event of that nature the arrangements progressed rapidly.

White found his own stakes when, in 1902, he met Tom Vardon. He also backed himself for that match, and his defeat was perhaps the greatest setback of his life. After a close first half at Sandwich, he was actually three up with seven to play. Then he was two up with five to play. Never won

the races are rowed in fixed seats and extend over a period of six days as compared with four at Cambridge.

This year there were about the same number of entries as last year, viz: 34. These were divided into three divisions, consisting of 12, 11 and 11 eights respectively. There was plenty of good racing witnessed, and after showing marked superiority the Balliol College first crew finished "head," a position which they gained on the second day's racing, by bumping Christ Church first, last year's winners.

There were in all an unusually large number of "bumps," among which the most noticeable were Lincoln College 6 bumps, Brasenose first crew 5 defeats, second crew 3 bumps, St. Edmund Hall University and New College 4 bumps. Oriel second finished last. The order of the first four crews at the conclusion of the races was: 1, Balliol; 2, New College; 3, Christ Church; 4, Trinity.

## PRESIDENT TAFT TO SEE BOSTON PLAY AUGUSTA

AUGUSTA, Ga.—President Russell and Manager Fred Tenney of the Boston National baseball team visited the Bon Air hotel Tuesday night to call on President Taft. Owing to a previous engagement, they were unable to meet the President, but talked with one of his secretaries. He informed them that without any doubt President Taft would be at the game between Boston and Augusta Saturday.

The second team, by gathering their hits in a couple of innings defeated the regulars by a 3 to 2 score in a short but interesting game. Only six innings were played.

Cecil Ferguson has notified the club that he is through with baseball and will remain in business unless he is given a substantial increase.

"President" Russell expressed himself satisfied that Ingerton would do at third and has made terms with the big fellow, who must yet sign a Boston contract. The club has refused to waive on Steinfield of the Chicago Nationals. The score by innings of Tuesday's game was as follows:

Innings ..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 R. H. E.  
Second team ..... 1 2 0 0 0 0-3 5 1  
Regulars ..... 0 0 2 0 0 0-2 6 2  
Batteries, Purdie, Evans and Hardien; Brown and Graham.

## DANISH ATHLETE NOW AT HARVARD

Moritz Rasmussen of Copenhagen, Denmark, is now at Cambridge for the purpose of studying athletics at Harvard, his specialty being track athletics. He is a famous athlete in his own country, holding the national record in both the hammer and the discus, as well as records in swimming and walking.

He has been recently chosen trainer of the national Danish track team for the Olympic games that are to be held next year at Stockholm, and he means to get all points possible while in this country from Harvard, and expects to visit Yale and Columbia as well. He is also interested in football and baseball.

## YALE NINE OUTDOORS TODAY

NEW HAVEN—Yale athletic teams went out on Yale field for the first time this season Tuesday. Capt. John Kilpatrick of the track team called out the entire running squad for work on a board track near the clubhouse. The track men will work daily on the field for the rest of the season. Captain Corey of the baseball nine has just issued a call for the baseball candidates to report today at Yale field for their first outdoor work this season.

## TWO BOWLING TITLES SETTLED

The South Boston Yacht club five won the championship match in the Suburban interclub series Tuesday night, defeating the Newtown club quintet on the South Boston alleys.

The Transcript five won the championship of the Newspaper league by defeating the Lynn team.

## VICTORIANS MEET AMHERST

Championship hockey will be the card tonight when the Amherst Ramblers, the maritime title holders, face the Boston Victorias at the Boston Arena in an international match that promises to be very fast.

a match," says an old golfing saw. It was vindicated on this occasion. Tom Vardon ran down a long curly putt to capture the fourteenth hole. Never was there a clearer instance of a single stroke completely altering the course of a match. That putt filled Tom Vardon to overflowing with supreme confidence; it bred in White a feeling of intense anxiety, when he lost the fifteenth. He became one down at the next hole, and a topped brassie shot at the seventeenth made his lot certain. It was defeat.

## POINT JUDITH POLO CLUB GETS LEADING DATES

NEW YORK—Three international polo tournaments will be held on the grounds of the Point Judith Polo Club this year. With the exception of the international championship, which will be played on the grounds of the Meadow Brook Club at Hempstead, L. I., the most important games of the season will be contested on the Point Judith grounds. The first event of importance will be the junior championships, which will begin Monday, July 24. These will be followed with the matches for the army and navy cups, which will be contested for one week later.

The senior championships will follow the military tournament during the latter part of the first week in August, and to fill out the vacant dates special matches will be played during that week for the national points cup, which will be held in connection with the members' games.

During the third week competitions will be held for the Atlantic and Watch Hill cups, together with the special matches for the national competition. The open championship will be held during the week of Aug. 14 to 19, when the Ranelagh team of England will defend the title against all comers. The intermediate games will be played by members, and also for the national points cup. During this week a pony show will be held.

The last week of the tournament will begin Aug. 21 and continue until the end of the week. The competitions during this week will be devoted to the Ranelagh cups, and also for the finals for the national trophies, the concluding days of the week being set apart for members' games and gymkhana competitions. The schedule follows:

July—Saturday, 22 (Inauguration day)—Special matches for national points cups. Monday, 24, Saturday, 29—Overture cups, junior championship, special matches for national points cups, members' games. Monday, 31, Saturday, Aug. 5—Army and navy cups, senior championships, special matches for national points cups, members' games. Monday, 7, Saturday, 12—Atlantic cups, Watch Hill cups, special matches for national points cups, members' games. Monday, 14, Saturday, 19—Open championship, special matches for national points cups, members' games, pony show. Monday, 21, Saturday, 26—Ranelagh cups, special matches for national points cups, members' games, gymkhana.

## NEW YORK RELAY TEAM WINS THE INTERCITY RACE

NEW YORK—Running to a new record the New York city relay team defeated Philadelphia and Boston at the games of the Pastime A. C. in Madison Square Garden Tuesday. It was by far the best race of its kind seen under cover in a long while. New York won by 30 yards from Philadelphia, with Boston 20 yards in the rear of the latter.

The Philadelphia team was made up of University of Pennsylvania men, and when the pistol cracked Hough broke away in the lead. He soon gave way to Dorland for New York, who made the pace for the first 400 yards. When near the relief Hough came with a rush and went by Dorland, being a yard to the good when he touched Ramsdell. Lester for Boston also beat out Dorland. Ramsdell showed the way until about the end of the second quarter, when Rosenberger for New York nailed him by a yard. It was all over then, for Sheppard gained 10 yards on Haydock for Philadelphia and Glasing ran away from Mercer in the last relay. The time of 3m. 25.1-ss. beats the former indoor record of 3m. 26.2-ss.

The other events on the program were well contested, and the games were largely attended.

## NEW CONTRACT RULING

CINCINNATI, O.—The National Baseball Commission has made a recommendation to the National and American leagues and the national association to rearrange the national agreement so as to make it compulsory for teams to tender a contract to players before Feb. 1 each year. Until such a change is made however the commission rules that the player does not necessarily have to receive his contract by March 1, but the contract must be in the mails by that time.

## HARVARD TRACK TEAM'S TRIP

Harvard's track management has completed plans for the southern touring trip of the track team in the coming Easter recess. The squad will be made up of 20 men and will leave Cambridge on April 14 for Baltimore. Here the men will remain until April 19, and then go to Annapolis, where a dual meet will be held with the midshipmen on April 22. This spring trip for the runners is an innovation at Harvard.

## GOLF

Now is the time to have your clubs gone over to be ready for play.

—OUR—  
SPECIAL REPAIR DEPT.  
Insures the best work

Arthur L. Johnson Co.  
180 DEVONSHIRE STREET

See the New Diamond King Golf Ball, the best yet produced. The Brand Model Push Iron.

## 360 ENTRIES IN THE REGIMENTAL MEET FOR SCHOOLBOYS

This Number Does Not Include Team Races Entered at South Armory Next Saturday Afternoon.

## GARCELON REFEREE

Three hundred and sixty entries, not counting the team races, are registered for the regimental meet of the Boston high schools to be held in the South armory next Saturday afternoon. There are 225 individuals who will take part, with the possibility of more entries.

William F. Garcelon, graduate treasurer of Harvard athletics, will serve as referee. Among the other officers are: Judges at the finish, Joseph Gough, Thomas Riley, Michael Winston and George V. Brown; timers, James L. Walsh, Arthur Duffy and H. von Schumann; clerk of the course, Leo H. Leary; starter, Hugh C. McGrath; announcer, John H. Hallahan; chief field judge, Edward L. Hopkins.

The chief marshal will be Lieut. Harry Kain of the eighth company, coast artillery, and the Boston high school editors will act as ushers. The High School of Commerce band will furnish music during the meet.

The preliminaries for the shot put event will be held at the English high school tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. There are three shot put events—the 5-pound shot junior, in which there are eight entries; the 8-pound shot intermediate, in which there are 15 entries, and the 12-pound shot senior in which there are 17 entries.

The first event scheduled is the senior 60-yard dash. For this there are 40 entries. In the next event, the trials and semi-finals for the intermediate 45-yard dash, 48 are entered and in the 30-yard dash junior, which follows, there are 28 entries.

The senior 1000-yard run will have 20 starters, and in the senior 45-yard hurdle trials and semi-finals which follow there will be 14. Then come the junior relays, arranged in three groups. For these there will be 17 teams.

For the senior 600-yard run 14 names have been received while the 300-yard senior run, the trials of which follow immediately afterward is considerably more popular, 22 names being on the roll. After the 300-yard senior trials have been run there will be another group of relays, the regimentals, divided into two groups. In these, five teams will compete.

The intermediate 600-yard run follows and, with the exception of the 45 and 60-yard dashes, is the most popular event on the program as far as the entries go. In this there are 28 names registered. Seventeen boys are to take part in the 200-yard junior run which comes just afterwards.

Another group of relays will then be run, the intermediates. In these 11 teams compete in the three divisions. The one mile senior run which follows has 16 entries and then comes the senior relays which close the meet.

## A Soap Box that is also a Soap Holder



THIS combination box and holder is actually an important part of your shaving outfit. Unscrew the cap, hold the holder in your hand and apply the soap to your face.

## L-S SPIRAL SHAVING STICK AND HOLDER

As the soap wears down, a slight turn on the bottom of the holder brings the stick farther out. L-S Soap will wear down to a wafer and still be firm, dry and clean. The latter is free from cosmetic and as kind to the face as whipped cream. The L-S Holder and L-S Shaving Stick solve the last problem of self-shaving.

The L-S Holder, heavily silver plated, a handsome toilet article of permanent value, filled with two L-S sticks, 50c. In Nickel, filled with two sticks, 25c. Refilling sticks only 10c each.

For sale wherever shaving soap is sold

The remarkable non-aqueous qualities of L-S Shaving Soap stick are also combined in the making of L-S Cream Soap and L-S Soap in sanitary metal packages, or tins.

Lightfoot Schultz Co. New York



## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

## READING.

The town will spend the following sums this year: Public schools, \$30,000; incidental school expenses, \$5000; general town expenses, \$6780; police department, \$3800; moth suppression, \$2358.75; forest warden, \$250; tree warden, \$500; fire department, \$5000; fire alarm, \$500; board of health, \$900; highway and sidewalk work, \$3000; street sprinkling, \$1000; repairs on Salem street, \$1000; soldiers' relief, \$1000; soldiers' aid, \$2300; public library, \$4000; public playgrounds, \$342; park department, \$100; interest on town notes and bonds, \$3639.90; street lighting, \$5800; Tungsten street lights, \$1000; repairs on South Main street, \$800; Prospect street school repairs, \$1000.

The Marthas, the Bible class of the Baptist church, of which Mrs. Walter C. Myers is the teacher, will give an entertainment in the vestry this evening.

## BEVERLY.

The cornerstone of the new federal building will be laid with Masonic services in May or June. The invitation to Liberty lodge of Masons of this city was extended by the treasury department through C. S. Sullivan, superintendent of construction. It is expected that the grand officers will come to Beverly.

A new sending outfit for the wireless system at the high school is being installed and the operators will be able to send messages to stations within a radius of 35 miles. The receiving apparatus is working well and messages from as far away as New York are being picked up daily.

## ROCKLAND.

Alfred W. Donovan, president of the Commercial Club, will be chairman at the annual dinner of the Boston Boot and Shoe Club in the Hotel Somerset, Boston, tonight.

Capt. John Pulling chapter, D. A. R., of Whitman, will meet at the home of Mrs. Arthur F. Thompson on Linden street, March 22.

The Wednesday Club meets with Mrs. Leslie Poole on Union street this afternoon.

## WEYMOUTH.

Norfolk Club has elected: President, Walter R. Field; vice-president, William J. Holbrook; secretary, Alfred R. Thomas; treasurer, George R. Crawford; directors, Alfred T. Lord, George Marshall, Josiah B. Reed, Warren T. Simpson and John F. Vining.

William Wall has been elected captain of the high school baseball team. Y. P. S. C. E. of Old South Congregational church held a supper and entertainment Tuesday evening.

## STONEHAM.

Ladies Circle of the Unitarian church will give a supper this evening, followed by an entertainment by the children of the Sunday school.

Larger quarters have been provided in Hill's block for the selectmen and George N. Green, town clerk, W. Padilla Gray, town treasurer, will occupy Mr. Green's former office.

The W. R. C. of J. P. Gould post, G. A. R., will give a party in G. A. R. hall, Friday evening.

## MIDDLEBORO.

The Christian Endeavor Union held a rally in the Central Congregational church Tuesday evening. The Rev. J. Spencer Voorhees, field secretary, and Charles A. Whitman, state secretary, gave addresses. Parent-Teachers Association is meeting in the high school building this afternoon.

## HOLBROOK.

Walter O. Crooker, chief of police, has been appointed an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The selectmen have elected Arthur W. Paine chairman and John King secretary.

Holbrook chapter of the Epworth League, Methodist Episcopal church, will hold an entertainment April 7.

## BRAINTREE.

Ms. A. W. Hoe entertained the Ladies Aid Society of the Baptist church at her home, 6 Oak street, Tuesday evening.

A meeting will be held in All Souls Unitarian church Saturday afternoon to consider forming a public relief association.

## RANDOLPH.

The selectmen have appointed: Superintendent of streets, James E. Blanche; registrar of voters, Edmund K. Belcher; police officers, John C. Marcille, Arthur Hagney, Adolph S. Frier and William Mahady.

Lieut. William Palmer camp will hold a party in Grand Army hall this evening.

## PEMBROKE.

The First Parish Society will hold an entertainment this evening in Assembly hall.

Charles H. Poole, past commander of the Joseph E. Simmons post, G. A. R., has been appointed aide-de-camp to John E. Gilman, commander-in-chief, G. A. R.

## NORWELL.

The Arts and Crafts Society will hold a party in its rooms Friday evening.

The school committee is to reopen the school building in district No. 2, which has not been used for school purposes for a number of years.

## DEDHAM.

The Rev. James L. Tryon, assistant secretary of American Peace Society, will preach in St. Pauls Episcopal church Thursday evening.

## WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Coronation red and royal purple, combined, are the colors that will be worn most this spring by women who wish to be fashionably dressed. They have been selected in honor of King George of England. They are difficult colors to manage and hard to wear; it needs an artist to arrange them, but when they have been arranged just right, and are worn just so, they are stunning. Any woman can wear them if she knows how but on a clear-skinned brunette or a blonde they are hard to excel. An exquisite blending is shown at the opening of Chandler & Co. on Tremont street. The colors furnish the theme of the decorations throughout the store, beginning with the windows, which are rich, exclusive, elegant. The firm is showing costumes of the two colors both for the street and for indoor festivities, including hats, parasols and handbags, each with its royal purple and each with its coronation red.

Inside the store these colors are still accentuated in gowns, hats, suits, neckwear, belts, hosiery and other accessories, as for this season a costume must carry the same colors all through. With these are mingled two other favorites, Russian green, clear, bright and beautiful, and Napoleon blue, which is deeper than an Alice blue, stronger, richer, and has more character. After all, blue will be a leading color and some of the handsomest imported models of gowns, hats and suits shown by Chandler & Co. are made of it.

Today and Thursday takes place the annual spring opening of the Gilchrist Company's Washington and Winter streets store. Especial pains have been taken to make this the most attractive opening the company has ever held. Its policy in the future will be to add to its regular line of goods a higher grade than it has ever carried before. In keeping with this are a number of imported dresses, suits and hats which are shown for the first time today. Not all of these are for big folks. Some of them are for the wee people. One whole window is given over to fashions for the little ones and is as attractive as it well could be. All of the many windows of this large store have been handsomely decorated for the opening. Some of the finest models have been placed on figures which have been effectively grouped in them. The display is the most elaborate ever planned by the firm. Its object is to show imported styles which are necessarily expensive, and Gilchrist copies which are within the reach of all.

Gowns and suits on individual lines are what the discriminating woman is seeking and these are what Max Schneider, the tailor, is seeking to supply. He believes in studying the one for whom he makes in bringing out the good lines and building his own creations on the individuality of the wearer. He is a dressmaker as well as a tailor and carries the latest styles, materials and designs. His cutting and fitting are guaranteed. He has lately moved from Tremont street to 18 Huntington avenue.

Who is there who does not like toast for his breakfast, and of all who do like toast, who does not relish it most when it comes straight from the flames to his plate? Even in one's own house it is not always easy to get it so. Buckwheat cakes may be brought to the table a griddleful at a time, but even

in the best regulated families toast is piled up by the plateful and by the time the second piece is wanted it is cold. It has lost its flavor, the delightful freshness and delicacy are gone. Now there comes an electric toaster that will do away with this discomfort. With the electric, toast can be made on the table, a slice at a time, or more as wanted. There is no story of the choice bit getting soggy while some one lags, and the late bird in this instance will be as well served as the one who has risen early. These toasters are sold by the Seth W. Fuller Company, 100 Bedford street, which handles also other electric devices for cooking and heating.

It takes the best flour to make the best bread. No amount of kneading or watching or tending will bring out gratifying results if the chief ingredient is inferior. Pillsbury's Best is a high grade bread flour, made by the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, at Minneapolis, right in the midst of the great wheat district. This makes it easily possible to select the grain from which the flour is to be made, and this the company is careful to do. The Cobb, Bates & Yerxa Company are distributors for New England, but the flour can be bought of grocers everywhere.

Grapefruit has become so popular there is not a house where it is not in use. It is used sugared for breakfast and fixed in many fanciful ways for luncheon and dinner, making so frequent an appearance on most tables a knife made especially for it will be found convenient. A knife of the best English steel will be sent by mail for 50 cents. Other styles bring \$1 and \$1.25. These knives easily remove the hard center and separate the tissues from the skin. They can be bought from the Dame, Stoddard Company, 374 Washington street. Everything in good cutlery can be obtained there and knives, scissors, etc., are both sharpened and repaired.

A clever idea is being carried out by C. B. Moller, Inc., with those of its customers who are just going to house-keeping. It has been the firm's custom when it supplies an outfit to new housekeepers to make them a present of some useful article. Recently it has laid in a supply of tall mission clocks for this purpose. This is a most unusual thing to do. The clocks are nearly six feet tall, built of oak and finished in weathered oak. They have brass hands, pendulums and weights, and usually sell at about \$10. These go with any outfit for the new housekeeper whether it be for one room or a house. The Moller store is located at Massachusetts avenue and Main street Cambridge. All kinds of household furniture are kept there.

The desire for rubber heels has grown with wonderful rapidity during the last few years. To supply the popular demand the Converse Rubber Company of Malden, Mass., noted for the quality of its rubber shoes, has added this line to its regular output. As in the construction of their shoes, this company's aim is to make the best rubber heels at the most reasonable prices. The Converse heels are made of real rubber, are light, tough, springy, wear well and are sold to give satisfaction in every way. They can be bought at all shoe and repair shops. The Boston office of the company is at 50 High street.

## French Aviator Awarded \$10,000 Prize for Flight Around Statue of Liberty



COUNT JACQUES DE LESSÉPS.

NEW YORK—Count Jacques de Lesséps is awarded the \$10,000 prize for the fastest flight from Belmont park to the Statue of Liberty and return, offered during the aviation meet last October.

This decision was reached Tuesday night by the governors of the Aero Club of America. The late John B. Moisant, who was first adjudged the winner, and Claude Grahame-White, the English aviator, who contested the award, are both declared disqualified.

## FIRST AERO MAP OF FRANCE.

PARIS—The first aeronaut's map of France will be issued shortly, 200,000 in number. Commander P. Pollichi of the army, in conjunction with the army aeroplantists designed the map, which is in colors and shows hills, trees, levens and meadows.

## Wife of Governor-General of Canada to Skate for Charity at Boston Arena



LADY GREY.

Lady Grey, wife of the Governor-General of Canada, will skate at the Boston Arena Thursday night on the occasion of a carnival to be given for a philanthropic purpose, it was said today by her secretary at the Hotel Somerset, at which Lady Grey arrived this morning. The Minto Four, of which Lady Grey is one, will give an exhibition of fancy skating. This team is the pride of the Minto Club of Ottawa. The other members of the quartet are: Miss E. Kingsford, E. B. Haycock and P. H. Chrysler.

## NEW HAVEN ROAD CURTAILS.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—About 200 men have been discharged from the freight car shops of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad here, in East Hartford, Valley Falls, E. L. and Readville.

March  
17  
Is the  
Closing  
Date

## Why a Special Telephone Directory Is Being Issued

The next day or two after a Telephone Directory is sent to the printer scores of late subscribers are disappointed because they cannot be listed in that particular issue.

For two reasons we are calling attention in this emphatic way to the fact that THE NEXT BOSTON DIVISION DIRECTORY CLOSING ON MARCH 17. The first reason is the desire to avert such disappointments; the second, to reduce as far as possible the burdens of the Information Clerks.

It is a great help to the operating force to have calls made by number. Where many calls are referred to "Information," as they must be when not listed, the labor involved is increased and the speed of service hampered.

Since the last Directory went to press we have made 20,000 additional changes in numbers. This fact alone makes another issue imperative, for service reasons.

While we are compiling these changes we can, in many exchanges, complete additional orders. Wherever we can include new subscribers, therefore, we are glad to do so, for the benefit of ALL subscribers as well as for our own. These orders must be received on or before March 17 or await the appearance of the next directory in July.

To that end we urge all persons contemplating installing a telephone in the Boston Division to call the Rate Department, "Fort Hill 7600," TODAY, or to leave their orders at either of our contract offices—119 Milk Street, or 165 Tremont Street, Boston.



New England Telephone & Telegraph Company  
COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

## IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

## TOWNSEND RECITAL.

One night this winter there was a gathering of distinguished musicians in Boston—a social gathering—and in the course of the evening a baritone artist of local renown was called on to perform. Composers and music professors, be it understood, like to hear a little singing and playing when they meet in the way of good fellowship; and they assume about the same mildly receptive attitude toward their entertainment that other people do. The singer on this occasion, conscious that he stood before an audience of great musical learning, deemed it unnecessary to have his songs announced—he was to sing a group of miscellaneous pieces—but he consented to having some one read off the list, not one at a time as he performed them, but all of them at the start. When the baritone interlude was over, one of the profoundest musical scholars in the company said to his neighbor: "What did he sing? I forgot every title but the first one. I scarcely know one modern song from another, because I hear so few song recitals, I suppose. I never attend them unless I am obliged to."

Was Mr. Townsend the baritone who thus overcomplimented the knowledge of

his listeners? If it was, he has a different rule from the one here illustrated when he appears before an unprofessional audience. To Steinert hall Tuesday evening, he brought Max Heineich, who not only announced the program, but gave an eloquent lecture in the good old lyceum style on its contents, the 20 "Maid of the Mill" songs of Franz Schubert.

Singers, if you must give recitals, do all you can to make them interesting. Rely as little as possible on your listeners' knowledge of music. Give them a printed program, with the words, when these are in a foreign language. And even when the words are in English you had better have them printed, unless, like Mr. Townsend, you can make your English understood. Have no scruples against adding notes about your composers and their works if you can stand the expense of ink and paper. You know the Boston symphony audiences are glad of all the information that is given them in their program books, whether the music under consideration is new or old; and these audiences are musically intelligent if any are. You will make no mistake to have a lecturing assistant, provided he can talk well and provided your

program is worth talking about. Do not allow your lecturer to go so far as to apologize for your voice, for if you are not a good singer, the audience will find it out; and then, too, you can trust them sometimes for knowing it beforehand.

## NOTES.

Monday night opera subscribers should note that there will be no performance at the Boston opera house March 20. Monday tickets will be good at the Tuesday performance, March 21, when the Russian dancers will appear.

George Dixon, a New York tenor, is in the Chickering hall concert calendar for May.

## WITEK RECITAL.

Program—Toccata and fugue in D minor, Bach; Tausig, Vita Witek; sonata for violin, Bach; Anton Witek; sonata in F minor, op. 37 (Appassionata), Beethoven; Vita Witek; duo for piano and violin in F sharp minor, op. 21 Ch. V. Alkan (first time in Boston); Vita Witek and Anton Witek.

In Chickering hall Tuesday night Anton Witek and Vita Witek played some very old and very honest music, and a first Boston performance of the duo, F sharp major, by Alkan. The latter composition apparently is related to the genus program music, but there was no program for it last night. The effect, judging, of course, only by the Witeks' interpretation, was of one striving to state an involved sentiment with an insufficient vocabulary. The second movement, lamento (L'Enfer!), was the most interesting and convincing. It consists of a portentous tragic passage for piano in the lower register, played strikingly by Mme. Witek, followed by a Tristan-like violin passage suffused with passionate grief. The third movement, again, was meaningless.

Mme. Witek's playing of the duo and of the "Sonata Appassionata" showed deep musicianship.

The quaint but difficult Bach sonata for violin alone showed Mr. Witek at his best. To play the chaconne at all is a feat, but the violinist accomplished the involved stopping easily and the spirit of the interpretation brought him the greatest applause of the evening.

## DEMOCRATS SECURE COMPLETE CONTROL BY CAMBRIDGE VOTE

Democrats of Cambridge won a complete victory at the city election Tuesday, according to returns made public today. J. Edward Barry, Democrat, was elected mayor by a plurality of 929.

Benjamin F. Fallon, Democrat, defeated Ellery C. Coolidge, Non-partisan, for principal assessor by 1519 votes.

The Democrats will be in complete control in joint convention during the coming year, and many changes in appointive positions are predicted.

The majority vote was as follows: J. Edward Barry, Democrat, 6192; Jeremiah F. Donovan, Non-partisan, 5263; Edward B. James, Independent, 1114. The vote for aldermen was as follows: James F. Black, 6340; Peter J. Nelli, 6209; Jeremiah Corkery, 6206; William Danchy, 6101; Robert H. O'Neil, 6098; Joseph A. Sullivan, 6029; Patrick J. Curley, 6002; Michael M. O'Connor, 5925; Dennis F. Hurley, 5837; Dennis J. Callahan, 5796, elected, all Democrats; Albert N. Chandler, 5395; Solomon H. Barnard, 5378; George B. Whitmore, 5368; Harry F. R. Dolan, 5273; Henry W. Beal, 5255; Bancroft G. Davis, 5246; George Stephens, 5217; Arthur F. Blanchard, 5210; Lawrence G. Brooks, 5026; Arthur Beane, 5023; Charles H. Miller, 4897.

The winners in the common council were: Ward 1—Charles F. C. Gaffney, D.; Joseph J. McElroy, D.

Ward 2—Frederick H. Burke, D.; Frank L. Mallahan, D.

Ward 3—Michael J. Mahoney, D.; Frank J. McAvoy, D.  
Ward 4—Mark R. Delaney, D.; Lawrence J. Toomey, D.  
Ward 5—Forris W. Norris, N.; Ernest A. Thompson, N.  
Ward 6—Frederick F. Claus, N.; Charles F. Field, N.  
Ward 7—Charles E. Carruth, N.; James K. Tweedie, N.  
Ward 8—Eugene B. Hannan, D.; Thomas E. O'Hara, D.  
Ward 9—William J. E. Sander, N.; Roger D. Swain, N.  
Ward 10—Nelson C. Metcalf, N.; Farwell Thayer, N.  
Ward 11—Timothy J. Horan, D.; John T. Leahy, D.

## HARVARD MEN CRUISE TOO FAST

KINGSTON, Jamaica—Captain Crayston of the American auxiliary schooner Adventure was fined \$250 in police court on Tuesday for breach of quarantine law. In coming from Cienfuegos the vessel passed Port-Royal without waiting for authority to enter this port. The Adventure was fitted out by two Harvard students, Seward A. Mott of Marblehead, Mass., and Leonard H. Sell of Buffalo, for a trip of exploration among the West Indies and along the northern coast of South America. She sailed from Marblehead on Nov. 15.

SCHOONER UNHURT IN COLLISION. GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The fishing schooner Hattie A. Heckman is found to be uninjured by the collision Tuesday with the power boat Hope, in which four of the latter's crew, Captain Charles Anderson, John Chambers, Ernest Anderson and George Wiggins, were lost. It is said that no blame attaches to the schooner. The Hope had power and it is said to have been the duty of its crew to steer clear of the sailing vessel.

**Davis**  
East India House  
For Spring  
Which now is fast approaching, we are showing a new and varied line of beautiful  
New Heavy  
Silks for Suits  
Just received from Liberty & Co.  
373 Boylston Street



# NEW SCHOOL INSTRUCTION HAS FOR ITS AIM THE DEVELOPMENT OF GREATER FONDNESS AMONG COUNTRY CHILDREN FOR LIFE ON FARM

**Worth of Agricultural Teaching No Longer Experiment, For Its Advantages Are Recognized by Practical Farmers**

**NEED FELT FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN RURAL DISTRICTS**

**E**VEN to the man whose family has lived in the city for generations and whose most intimate acquaintance with the country is gained from his automobile as he rushes through, there is a charm in the rural that is ever luring him. It is the natural habitat of man. Thinking people do not question the wisdom of an educational system in the rural districts that shall lift them out of ignorance and neglect and bring them to their high level.

The dependence of the city upon the country and the country upon the city is becoming more and more apparent. The city man is coming to see that the prosperity of the city is closely related to that of the country; and the farmer that it is to the city he must look not only for his market but for his own supplies, the things he needs to conduct his work upon his farm and in his house. The breach between the two is being healed. The city man and the country man are coming to be at one just as are the business man and the scholar.

The chief factor to cement this union is recognized as the schools. In the country as well as in the city this is being defined as the vocational school, that kind of practical education that takes the child where he is and carries him as far as circumstances will permit him to go, fitting him specifically for that kind of work which he is most likely to pursue in his later years that he may do it the more successfully. In the country this turns naturally to agriculture and allied pursuits, as in the city to the trades and industries.

Colleges and universities first gave agricultural education specific attention and later carried it into the rural districts. Then state aided agricultural high schools were established. Massachusetts has two, one at Northampton and one at Montague. They are strictly vocational and to them pupils come from long distances. Now the wisdom is becoming more and more apparent of bringing the instruction to the very doors of the people, carrying it right to their farms. This will make the schools truly "public," truly "common," rich and poor having an equal start in life, equal opportunity and equal advantage. Moreover the prosperity of the country at large, the nation, demands it.

## Farm Methods Change

Farming is not what it was, a mere process of plowing, harrowing, planting and harvesting. There is known to be a "best" way, a way based on experience and study, and it is this best way, this trained knowledge, that is sought to bring to the boys and girls of the rural communities.

A bill to establish agricultural high school education in the rural districts is now before the Legislature of Massachusetts. Until its passage little can be done to make such education a practical reality and when it is passed a great deal of preliminary work will be necessary before it is placed on a satisfactory working basis, for it will necessitate radical changes in the entire school system. It will mean not only a trained agricultural instructor who shall conduct this branch of the work in schools of the second grade, that is the high schools, but a reorganization of the entire school course, including even that of the elementary grades.

It will mean among other things grade teachers who have been especially trained, who are capable, efficient, who have executive ability and who must be well paid. The teacher in the rural school of today seldom receives more than \$50 for a month's services; often it is but \$25. Neither of these sums is calculated to attract the girl who has the ability to do what will be required of her in a school of this new type. Such girls are being trained now in the state normal schools and are ready to step into such positions as soon as they are created.

## Should Begin Early

The work, it is contended, should begin at the very beginning of the child's school days. An important part of it is making him see the attractions of the country. Intelligence makes a sure appeal to the child; he likes to dig and see things grow, and early work with seeds and plants fosters in him a love of nature the ethical value of which to the grown man is now receiving unlimited attention from the philosopher, the moralist and the pedagogue. Pupils who carry out work of this kind acquire some knowledge of elementary methods of farming, some information regarding the vegetables raised, soil, weather conditions, effects of fertilizer, heat, light and moisture. They thus come to the more advanced work with a large body of experience which the secondary school teacher may utilize to advantage.

The lure of the city lies in the superior advantages supposed to be found there, the isolation and inconvenience of the farm, its drudgery, the lack of education and mental apathy to be found there. If the children are led to see that these limitations are being rapidly overcome,

that the city is not all ease and luxury and brightness, much will be done in counteracting the tendency to turn the back upon the farm and seek fortune in the city.

Incidentally talks should be given to the country children showing them that they are not a people apart but are closely allied with their city cousins in various ways, and also with each other. They have the telephone, the trolley, free delivery of mail, a growing construction of good roads, better railroad service, all these things bringing them into closer touch with each other and whatever is best and good in the urban districts. Likewise education is supplementing ignorance and trained knowledge is taking the place of traditional customs.

## Drudgery Eliminated

They are to be shown further that much of the drudgery and inconvenience of the farm is eliminated through modern methods and that luxuries heretofore thought peculiar to city life are easily obtainable on a farm. The farm

## PRACTICAL CARE OF ORCHARD TAUGHT



Pupils at Smith Agricultural School spraying trees with Bordeaux mixture.

house, between which and its nearest neighbor a mile may lie, can be equipped with a water system just as convenient as that in the city dwelling and with no more expense. It is done by means of a concealed tank and the whole house is supplied with running water, hot or cold. The little waterfall to be found on many farms can be harnessed and made to run the churn. Little streams can be utilized in other ways. A gasoline engine supplies a cheap power and does much of the drudgery. The children can be taught how to do farm work and repair farm tools, given an applied knowledge which satisfies their activities and stimulates their interest in the other studies of the school.

Work of this kind has been carried on for some time in some of the schools of Massachusetts, notably Hinsdale and Peru, the superintendents of which are enthusiasts on the subject. Enough has been done to show that such instruction is entirely practicable and that results justify an extension of it. Even in one-room rural schools such as these mentioned, teachers guided and directed by skillful supervision have overcome apparent limitations, and given boys ranging from 12 to 14 years of age a knowledge of the best methods and actual practice in raising certain staple vegetables. This has led to a general use of the leaflets and bulletins issued by the United States department of agriculture and by the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Not only do the boys read them with interest and appreciation in connection with their school projects but they carry them to their homes, where the farmers become acquainted with the approved methods of cultivating certain crops and use them in their daily work.

## Boys Teach Fathers

Charles A. Prosser, deputy commissioner of education, in charge of the work, tells how instruction given boys in the making and use of the Bordeaux mixture and formalin solution has brought the farmer to the feet of the school. When visiting the school in Peru one day an old grizzled farmer came to the door to beg, if necessary, that one of the boys might be excused long enough to come and teach him how to make the Bordeaux mixture.

Besides economic results an increased interest in and appreciation of the school have been developed among the people. It has been possible to introduce into other practical projects such as dressmaking and cooking by which it is hoped to make the girls not only more helpful but more contented on the farm. In these and other ways helpful rela-

## LABORATORY WORK IS SUPPLEMENTED BY OUTDOOR TASKS



Botany class at Smith Agricultural School, Northampton, Mass., setting in nursery root stocks in study of grafting.

tions have been established between the school and what its advocates call the arts of the farm and home. In the schools where these exercises have been introduced with success it has been found the pupils acquire added interest in all other school work. The direct use made of penmanship, arithmetic, composition, bookkeeping, drawing and manual train-

ing to be teaching a class in arithmetic in one part of the room, while a class in cooking is at work in another part. It means ingenuity in arranging the program; it means intelligence, self control and tact in dealing with children. It also means managerial ability. Even in the matter of deciding where to put the stove in the already crowded schoolhouse considerable wisdom is needed. Even under such disadvantages remarkable work has been done; the communities have for one thing been reconciled to the expenditure of \$18.50 for a gasoline stove and cooking outfit, and not to be so reluctant to make a further outlay when called upon.

This matter of expenditure has been one of the chief obstacles to the advancement of the schools. Communities have been slow to see its necessity. However, a number of elementary schools are carrying on work of this kind, probably 10 per cent of them. Among them are those of Hinsdale district, Peru, Savoy, Windsor and New Ashford. The academy at Hadley, which is partly under state supervision, has introduced the work into its ninth grade. Briggsville carries on an observation school for the normal school at North Adams.

## Nature Study Different

Agricultural work should not be confused with child garden work, in which all the cities and towns of the state are deeply interested. Child garden work is more in the line of nature study, while the whole tendency of agricultural work is entirely vocational. When elementary instruction in agriculture has been thoroughly established and systematized, it will be possible to direct and shape nature study so as to give it more definite aims and purposes than at present, and at the same time retain the

directions whereby the children under the supervision of teachers may successfully raise such vegetables as potatoes, parsnips, lettuce, alfalfa and radishes. The manual gives full directions as to how the work in gardening can be conducted to the best advantage in elementary schools and descriptions of experiments relating to plants and soil. How this work may be correlated with academic studies is also definitely brought out.

## Small Beginnings

It is, however, after a pupil has passed his fourteenth year that the real vocational training should begin. About a dozen rural high schools of the state have introduced book instruction in agriculture, as liberal in value, it is contended, as the study of history, and are accomplishing results with it, but this cannot compare with the laboratory method that is proposed. There is also the state-aided agricultural school of strictly vocational character of which there are now two examples, Smith's agricultural school at Northampton and the Montague agricultural school at Montague. Petersham also, which has a fine high school, is carrying on agricultural work.

Essex county has in the Legislature a bill for a separate agricultural school for Essex county which is said to be the beginning of one school for each county of the state.

Notwithstanding this, the principal present need is believed to be that which is provided for by the legislative measure previously referred to and upon which further effective general instruction in agriculture very large depends. It provides for state aid for the establishment and maintenance in existing high schools of thorough-going vocational departments for the preparation of boys and perhaps some girls for Massachusetts farming.

**Bill to Establish Agricultural High School Education in Country Sections Now Before Legislature of the State.**

**TRAINED INSTRUCTORS WOULD HAVE CHARGE OF THIS WORK**

structor for service during the spring, summer and fall months, giving him a vacation during the winter. His time and attention should be devoted exclusively to farming subjects, and his service rendered throughout the growing and harvesting seasons, should be in part as supervisor of school projects at the homes of the students and in part as teacher of agriculture at the school. He might also, if requested, act as advisor among farmers in the vicinity of the school.

## Better Farming Needed

The condition of Massachusetts farming in general is not satisfactory to the leaders of agriculture nor to the community at large. This means that most farm boys so far as they bring farm experience to the school are more likely to have been brought up to use had or indifferent methods than to use the best.

The absence of the agricultural instructor during the winter would not seriously disturb the curriculum of the school. On the contrary it would make room for the teaching of related subjects, including manual training as pertaining to the farmer. His vacation coming in the winter, the instructor would be able to attend winter courses and thus keep in touch with progress in agricultural science and become better acquainted with men engaged in research and experimental work.

Nowhere has agricultural instruction been carried out in the exact form that is proposed for Massachusetts. It has been developed from work already in operation in other places and is believed to be the most far-reaching and generally effective that has yet been put into execution. Agricultural instruction in the past has been for leaders, for those who are to be teachers or conduct farms on a large scale. This is as well for the boy at home with his own little patch of ground to cultivate, or perhaps not even that but whose work will be identified with the farm. It will result in more productive farms and better returns for labor expended. It is pointed out that productive farming is not eking out from the land merely the necessities of life, it is for the community, not for the individual. It demands the highest operative skill, keen insight and a broad outlook. It is the aim that these proposed schools shall open the doors of opportunity, open them "at both ends," at the beginning to the farm boy and at the end to the agricultural college, so that those who desire to do so can go on to the highest

agricultural training. That there is a demand for this instruction has no better evidence than the \$500,000 paid into correspondence schools for it last year by people in Massachusetts.

As the greenhouse and market garden interests in the vicinity of Boston have reached enormous development, it has been proposed that a special school for training producers of market garden and greenhouse crops might well be established in one of the suburbs of this city.

While the immediate and direct result of these schools will be economic, they will have a much broader bearing, both on the individual and the community. Agriculture must increasingly be considered as a field of applied technique. It is no longer confined to the soil beneath the feet nor the narrow boundaries of the farm fences. Physical and commercial geography, botany, zoology, bacteriology, chemistry, economics, have numerous important applications, and by being introduced into the school curriculum are bound to elevate the standards of farming and the farmer to a point never heretofore reached.

## AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

For Mt. Sinai lodge of Odd Fellows en route to Lawrence and return tonight, the Boston & Maine will provide a special train from North station at 6:30 p. m.

The New Haven has placed an order with the Pullman Company for 14 parlor and de luxe state and drawing room sleeping cars.

Charles Murphy, general superintendent, and William Stitt, general passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific railway at Montreal, arrived at North station this morning over the Boston & Maine road in the private car "New Brunswick."

Parlor car equipment of the Newport via Randolph trains is receiving general repairs at the Readville shops.

For the Boston Opera Company of 170 people the Boston & Maine will run a special train from North station to Portland, Me., via Portsmouth at 1:10 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

The United States railway mail department is handling the spring advertising matter for the Plant Shoe Company in special storage cars provided by the New Haven at South station and Boylston street.

Fred Butler, master mechanic, is having the Boston & Albany's standard passenger engines rebuilt at the Allston shops for service on the single track branches.

## SETTLE BROCKTON LIGHT CONTRACT

BROCKTON, Mass.—At a special meeting Tuesday night the common council abandoned its position for a five-year light contract and concurred with the aldermen on an eight-year basis.

The Democrats in the council, who are hoping for the establishment of a municipal lighting plant, requested the street lighting committee to amend the contract so that it may be terminated at any time the city votes for a municipal plant. The committee agreed to this and expects the company to sign the contract.

## GOES TO MT. WASHINGTON HOTEL.

The Bretton Woods Company, of which Mr. Conyngham is general manager, has appointed William S. Kenney as manager of the Mt. Washington hotel at Bretton Woods. Mr. Kenney was assistant manager of the hotel when John Anderson was manager.

## BUYS HOUSE AT FRANCONIA.

Frank R. Green, superintendent of Memorial hall, Cambridge, has bought the Forest Hill house, Franconia, N. H.

## CHARLES TRUDEAU APPOINTED.

Charles Trudeau will be manager of the Mt. Pleasant house at Bretton Woods.

**G. WILDES SMITH & CO.**  
158 Tremont Street

**Cash Discount Coupons**  
We have decided to continue our cash discount offer through March. If you have not received a discount coupon through the mail, ask for one and save 10% on spring purchases.

**Silks**  
THE SPECTATOR BROS.  
The Specialty Silk Store  
45 TEMPLE PLACE  
Boston, Mass.

## INSTRUCTION IN AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS IS PRACTICAL



Sophomores at Smith Agricultural School, Northampton, Mass., learning how to handle bees in bee-keeping class.

quality in that study which makes for appreciation and enjoyment of nature.

In the elementary schools agricultural work is called the pre-vocational on the contention that real vocational work can hardly be given before a child has reached the age of 14. Such work as is given can be at best preliminary, to help him find himself, but in the supposition that he is to follow a given pursuit. At the same time this work that is done in trying out of immediate and practical value to him in his surroundings, enabling him to get a more complete insight and benefit out of them and is bound to be valuable to him all through his life, whatever avocation he may pursue. And if, as sometimes happens, the child leaves his school when he reaches the age limit of 14, he is better prepared in all ways to earn a wage than he would be without it.

The state board of education is giving much time and attention to the encouragement and instruction of teachers and superintendents in the establishment and conduct of elementary agricultural work. Under its care a manual is being prepared which gives complete and specific

sets farming. The present law provides for state aid for independent agricultural schools, but it is believed that this is not adequate for meeting the immediate requirements of the state as a whole. An agricultural department close at hand which permits the boy to live at home and help with the farm work morning and night and on Saturdays makes the strongest appeal to parents, especially to those in modest circumstances, and practically all parents, however well-to-do or however needy, object to having their children leave home at 14 or even 16 and 17 years of age.

Fully 50 departments of thinking could be carried on for about what it would cost to conduct five large, well-equipped and effective agricultural schools. The idea commends itself therefore on the grounds of economy as well as its far-reaching influence. Many such departments distributed throughout the state would provide a system of agricultural education suited to the individual needs of the greatest number of farm homes and would impose a rigid definition of educational standards.

The plan is to have an agricultural in-

## MISSION JUBILEE SESSIONS CLOSING

Second day sessions of the Foreign Missionary Societies jubilee meetings are being held in several city churches today, and tonight there will be a closing mass meeting at Tremont Temple.

The young people's jubilee rally was held at Tremont Temple Tuesday evening, 2000 being in attendance, and a chorus of 300 took part. Mrs. Everett E. Kent presided.

The speakers were Miss Florence L. Miller, Miss Helen B. Calder, Boston, Miss Grace Lindley, Episcopal board of missions, Miss Jennie V. Hughes, Central China, Dr. Mary Riggs Noble, India, and Mrs. Helen Barrett Montgomery, Rochester, N. Y.

## NEW OCEANSIDE MANAGER.

Charles E. Phenix retires from the management of the Oceanside hotel and cottages at Magnolia, Mass., and will be succeeded by W. S. Warren, Jr., of New York, who is now on the ground preparing for the season of 1911.



## AUSTRALIA AWAITS FESTIVAL

Visit of Sheffield Choir to Crown Season of Music in Commonwealth.

SYDNEY.—As the season approaches for the resumption of urban amusements and activities, interest in the coming year's musical plans and offerings is increasing. The season will be in full swing in Sydney at the time of the Empire festival, which will be held here in June, on the occasion of the visit of the Sheffield Choir, under Dr. Harris. All of the various great societies in Sydney will assist at these concerts, the crowning event of which is expected to be the Fifth Choral Symphony of Beethoven, given by the Sheffield Choir and the Sydney Professional Symphony Orchestra.

The Sydney Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Joseph Bradley, formerly of Glasgow, closed the last year's programs successfully, in both a financial and an artistic sense. Hitherto four great concerts each season have been the extent of its public presentations. The plans for the coming season provide for six concerts, which may be increased to eight; that is, one fortnightly for the four months. Many new works, hitherto unheard in Australia, will be given during the next two years.

The Royal Sydney Philharmonic Society has issued its annual report for the season of 1910 and its prospects for the coming season. The report presents evidence of continued growth in every way. The prospect for the coming year indicates four subscription concerts, the first of which was given on Feb. 23, a somewhat earlier beginning than usual, due to the fact that the services of Mme. Mary Conly, whose recent success with the society was marked, would not be available at a later date, owing to her projected departure for London. With the Victorian soloist heading the cast of soloists, "Elijah" was sung on the date mentioned. The second concert will be of a miscellaneous character, and will include the last act of "Die Meistersinger." This concert will possess an added interest, owing to the presence here of Mme. Dolores, a great favorite in Australia, who has consented to sing on that occasion. At the third concert Handel's "Israel in Egypt" will be given. At the fourth and last concert of the series Saint-Saens' "Samson and Delilah" will be presented.

The coming grand opera tour to Australia by Melba and her company, organized for the occasion, promises to break the record so far as the box office portion of the enterprise is concerned. It is stated here that the principal tenor will be John McCormack, the well-known Irish singer.

The recent ten days' season of the opera "The Moorish Maid," by Alfred Hill, the New Zealand composer, given in the Royal Standard theater here, was a revelation in the matter of music for light opera. The book was pleasing but light. The music was so far above that listened to these days on the light opera stage that audiences were at first puzzled, and then surprised, and then simply delighted. The work is of the real old-time opera-bouffe type, and the music compares favorably with the best of classic work of that class. Mr. Hill conducted the work personally, and, as he had a competent orchestra and cast, and is himself as talented a conductor as he is a writer, the artistic success of the production was pronounced. It would seem that work of this kind might find a hearing in the great centers of America and Europe, inasmuch as it is without doubt far ahead in musical quality of the

## AMUSEMENTS

## Boston Opera House

HENRY RUSSELL, Managing Director  
Regular Prices \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00.

**LAST NIGHT PERFORMANCES.**  
Tonight at 8, Tosca. Mmes. Mella, G. Fisher; MM. Constantino, Amato, Tavecchio, Glavone, Pulchri, Huddy, Cond. Moranzoni. Friday, March 17, at 8, DON PASQUALE. Mmes. Mella, MM. Sciarotti, Tavecchio, Fornari, Strocchio. Cond. Conti. Followed by IMPERIAL RUSSIAN DANCERS in the suite from Coppelia and various other dances. Sat. March 18, at 8, LAST PERFORMANCE of this season of THE GOLDEN WEST. Original cast. Followed by PAVLOVA and MORDKIN, with the Imperial Russian Dancers, in the suite from Coppelia and various other dances. Sat. Eve. March 19, at 8, at popular prices from 50c. to \$5.00. L'ENFANT PRODIGE. Mmes. Savage, MM. Lassalle, Blanchard. Cond. Andre-Caplet. Followed by PAVLOVA and MORDKIN, with the Imperial Russian Dancers, in the suite from Coppelia and various other dances. Sunday Eve. March 19, at 8, P. M. Last grand OPERATIC CONCERT of this season. Full chorus and orchestra. Mmes. Mella, MM. Constantino, Mardones, Mr. George Proctor, pianist; Miss Irma Seydel, violinist. Prices 50c. to \$1.00, \$1.50. On account of previous engagement of the RUSSIAN DANCERS the Monday subscription performance will be transferred to Tuesday, March 21, when the Dancers will appear, preceded by DON PASQUALE. Wed. Eve. March 22, at 8, LA BOHEME. Mmes. Nielsen, Derynne; MM. Constantino, Polese, Mardones. Fri. Eve. March 24, at 8, MADAMA BUTTERFLY. Mmes. Nielsen, MM. Jadowicz, Polese. Sat. Mat. March 25, at 2, MASON (Massenet). Mmes. Mary Garden, MM. Clement, Gilly. Sat. Eve. March 25, at 8, at popular prices from 50c. to \$5.00. THE GIFE OF THE GOLDEN WEST. Original cast. Seats on sale at Box Office and Downtown ticket office, 17 Tremont Street (Eastern Talking Machine Co.). MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS USED.

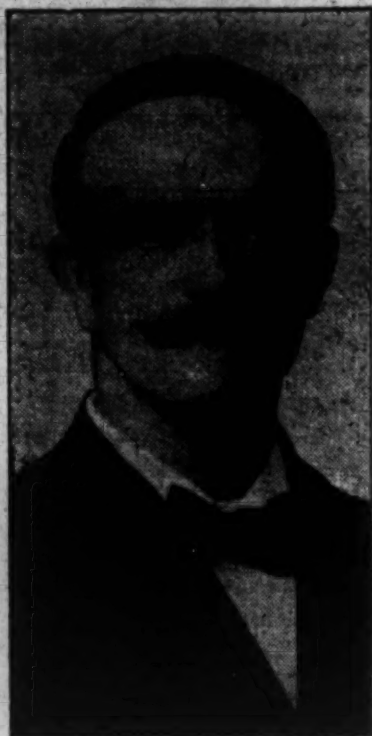
Thursday, March 23, at 2:30 P. M. Special Amateur Performance in Aid of Sharon Sanatorium.  
Tableaux, Dances, Pantomime.  
Tickets at Herrick's 50 cents to \$5.00.

## Baklanoff

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## TAKE PART IN WAKEFIELD DRAMA



CHARLES A. DEAN.



HOWARD A. JONES.

## LEGISLATOR IS A CLERGYMAN IN WAKEFIELD PLAY

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Representative Charles A. Dean forgot the cares of state for a few hours and took the part of a clergyman in the three-act rural drama "Willowdale," Tuesday night in the Union church under the auspices of the Ladies Society.

The cast included Daniel A. MacQuarrie, Howard A. Jones, Edward A. Jones, Harold A. Edgett, Charles A. Dean, Ernest Heywood, Walter F. Carl, Arthur L. Weston, Isabelle F. Studley, Sarah C. Doane, Flora Jones, Mrs. Cora MacQuarrie and Mrs. Fannie G. Wyatt.

**LUMBERMEN FOR RECIPROCITY.**  
SOUTH BEND, Ind.—The Indiana Michigan Lumber Dealers Association in session in South Bend recently adopted resolutions encouraging the passage of the Canadian reciprocity treaty by the extra session of Congress.

## LONDON CHURCH CALLS DR. DIXON

LONDON.—By a unanimous vote on Tuesday the Metropolitan Tabernacle invited the Rev. Amzi Clarence Dixon of the Moody church, Chicago, to accept that pastorate. Mr. Dixon has been preaching here for some weeks.

Dr. Dixon, prior to going to Chicago was pastor of the Ruggles Street Baptist church in Boston. He had preached in Baltimore and Brooklyn. He is a brother of the Rev. Thomas Dixon, who before he became a story writer, was a Baptist preacher in New York.

**DEFERS HEARING FOR BANKERS.**  
WASHINGTON.—Mr. Aldrich presided at a brief meeting of the national monetary commission Tuesday. The hearing to be given to the currency committee of the American Bankers Association was postponed until March 28 at the request of the bankers. The hearing will not be public.

## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

**CURRENT LITERATURE.**  
Yes, when a book is dry as dust, It's hard, say those who do it, To seek to pore its pages o'er, Or, likewise, to wade through it.

THE cheerfulness of nature is one of the most reassuring signs to be discerned in a study of the universe. Wordsworth says: "And 'tis my faith, that every flower Enjoys the air it breathes." The truly normal condition of all created things would seem to set forth a state in which nothing of a distinctively unhappy nature is permitted to have a part. The birds sing for the very joy of singing—if appearances count for anything—and the flowers blossom for the same happy inherent reason. Kittens, puppies, lambs—indeed, the young of all kinds of animals and birds—seem to be moved by a feeling of joyousness. In a great many instances, the grown-ups of most species appear to be similarly stirred. In such a truly joyous world it would seem almost incongruous for man to be a sorry, morose, melancholy being.

This is the view that has been held by the world's most helpful thinkers of all ages. A man without a sense of humor is deemed to be "a little out of the usual," inasmuch as he lacks the one essential quality that is needed to blend all his other attributes and to make pleasantly tolerable the thousand and one experiences that go to make up existence. Cheerfulness is but an expression indicative of a kindly appreciation of one's manifold blessings. It says: "I give thanks for the many fine gifts that are bestowed upon me," just as in a more definitive way one thanks his friends for their specific acts of kindness. And there are so many things in the all-enfolding good that awaken in a cheerful person a sense of thankfulness. The naturalist, Torrey, says: "To have lived in the sun, to have loved natural beauty, to have felt the majesty of trees, to have enjoyed the sweetness of flowers and the music of birds—so much, at least, is not vanity nor vexation."

Surely he has a gloomy temperament who does not find more of sunshine than of shadow, more of song than of sigh, more harmony than discord in the sights and sounds and scents in the world of nature. No argument which the pessimist can offer to reinforce his sorry point of view can successfully contend with the perfume of the rose, the iris of the burnished dove, the iridescence of the butterfly's wing, the sparkle of the stars, the song of the thrush, the chatter of brooks dancing along their pebbly courses, or the red and golden joy of a full-fruited apple orchard.

All in all, it is a cheerful world to one naturally and normally attuned. And the manifold aspects of nature are distinctly uplifting, too, for does not Wordsworth say: "One impulse from the vernal wood May teach you more of man, Of moral evil and of good, Than all the sages can."

## OFF THE KEY.

In studying music one should not fail to remember that Three small rooms and a bath aren't what Are deemed to be a flat.

**A LEAP YEAR WOOLING.**  
"Love is a tender thing," said he, The while he deeply sighed; "Then why not tender it to me?" The coy young miss replied.

## NEWS BRIEFS

**Y. M. C. A. TO ENTER PORTS.**  
SEATTLE, Wash.—A plan for the establishment of Army Young Men's Christian Association branches at Vancouver for use of the men of the barracks there and at Port Townsend for the garrisons of Ft. Worden, Flagler and Casey, was announced in Seattle a short time ago.

**ENLARGING ILLINOIS FAIR SITE.**  
KEWANEE, Ill.—George A. Anthony of Kewanee, president of the Illinois state board of agriculture, announced recently that options have been taken on 160 acres west of the state fair grounds at Springfield, which will double the area of the state show site.

**NATURAL BRIDGE FOR EDITORS.**  
RICHMOND, Va.—Natural Bridge is the place and July 11, 12 and 13 the time selected by the executive committee of the Virginia Press Association for the 1911 meeting.

**APPOINTS C. S. ROBERTS JUDGE.**  
MADISON, Wis.—Governor McGovern has appointed C. S. Roberts of Balsam Lake judge of the municipal court of Polk county for the term ending in May, 1913.

**CAR LINE ADDS TO CAPITAL.**  
HARRISBURG, Pa.—The Wilkes-Barre & Luzerne Street Railway Company, chartered last year to construct a street railway at Wilkes-Barre, recently filed notice at the capital of an increase of capital stock from \$6000 to \$300,000.

**HONOR STATE COLLEGE MAN.**  
CHICAGO.—At the annual election of officers of the National Dairy Show Association in Chicago recently, Prof. H. E. Van Norman, head of the dairy husbandry department of the Pennsylvania State College, was elected president.

**RIVER BOAT BOARD CHANGES.**  
KINGSTON, Ont.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Thousand Island & St. Lawrence River Steamboat Company, W. J. Douglas resigned as director, and Henry Perry, Buffalo, general passenger agent of the New York Central railroad, was appointed in his place. B. L. Jones, Buffalo, was also elected director.

**CLAIMS AGAINST ALBERTA LINE.**  
EDMONTON, Alta.—About \$20,000 to \$30,000 worth of claims, it is estimated, for work done for the Alberta Great Waterways railway will be considered by the provincial government in the next few weeks.

**CHICAGO BUYS ELECTRIC PUMPS.**  
CHICAGO.—Electrically driven pumps, to be supplied with power from the sanitary district, are to be installed in the Twenty-second street pumping station. The cost of the pumps will be \$53,940.

**WIRELESS MEETING ENJOINED.**  
PORTLAND, Me.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United Wireless Telegraph Company was postponed here on Tuesday until June 13, because of an injunction issued on petition of Frederick I. J. Hanson of Philadelphia and other minority stockholders who allege fraudulent transfers of stock.

**DELAY MAINE WATERPOWER BILL.**  
AUGUSTA, Me.—A bill to establish a water storage commission with far greater powers than that now in existence will not be voted upon by the present Legislature because of opposition.

**EXPRESS STRIKE SANCTIONED.**  
NEW YORK.—A general strike of express drivers in New York and Jersey City was sanctioned Tuesday night by the union officials. The strike was not ordered, but a committee was appointed to present the strikers' grievances to the Adams Express Company and ask for a conference.

**NO "GREATER SAN FRANCISCO."**  
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Legislation for a "Greater San Francisco" was defeated in the Senate on Tuesday. The purpose was the annexation of suburban towns of Alameda county, across San Francisco bay, giving the city a population of 750,000.

**APPROVE COMMISSION PLAN.**  
OSSING, N. Y.—Government by commission was approved of by the voters of the village of Ossining at the charter election today. Steps will be taken at once to have the necessary law passed.

**ABOLISH "HONOR" SYSTEM.**  
WORCESTER, Mass.—The students at Clark College on Tuesday rejected the honor system and voted to do away for the first time with the annual parade and theater party on March 17.

## DIAMOND EXPORTS ON THE INCREASE

AMSTERDAM.—The diamond exports from Amsterdam to the United States have increased very considerably during the first months of the new year. Exports for 1910 having fallen a little below those of 1909, this rise shows a wholesome outlook for 1911. It is said that no safer barometer of business conditions in the United States exists than the varying receipts of the precious stones. The unusually large shipments at present would indicate most satisfactory conditions in America.

**WATERWORKS OFFICERS TO MEET.**  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The New England Waterworks Association will meet in Springfield next month for the discussion of "Fire Protection." Between 400 and 500 officials of water departments are expected.

## WAGNER "C" SYMPHONY GIVEN

London Hears Work First Time Since 1837—Musical Library Given Museum.

LONDON.—At a symphony concert recently given at the Queen's hall, Wagner's early symphony in C was performed for the first time in London since 1837, and it is doubtful whether it will be heard very often, as it cannot lay claim to much interest. The program also included "The Dream Pantomime" from "Hansel and Gretel," and the first of the suites arranged by Motil from Gluck's operas. M. Rosenthal gave a fine performance of the Schumann piano concerto.

A good deal of interest has been taken in a choir of 42 voices from Wognum in the north of Holland. The beauty of its tone in soft passages is worthy of all praise, as is also the general balance of the ensemble. At their first appearance they gave good performances of Cesar Franck's "Pavane Angelique," Lassus's beautiful madrigal, "Macon, Lovely Maiden," and "A Song of the Sea;" and a "Prayer for the Fatherland." Herr Jacob Kwast is the conductor and they received a warm reception from the audience.

Miss Adela Verne gave a second piano-forte recital with admirable performances of well-known works of Chopin, Schumann and Beethoven.

An announcement has been made by the management of the Royal Opera,

Covent Garden, to the effect that it has been found impossible to include any of the Wagner operas during the spring season. It is proposed to give a season of German opera in the autumn when two cycles of the "Ring" will be given.

Great interest has been aroused by the announcement that by consent of the King the valuable library which has been preserved at Buckingham Palace for more than a century is to be lent to the British Museum. The collection will be placed in a specially constructed room, where it will be available to students under certain conditions. It includes a splendid collection of Haendel manuscripts presented George II, comprising 32 volumes of odes and serenades, 12 volumes of miscellaneous sacred music, five volumes of instrumental music, and 11 volumes of cantatas and sketches.

Thomas Beecham is to give some symphony concerts with the Beecham orchestra during the present season.

The first performance of Elgar's second symphony will be given at the London musical festival in May. The composer will conduct.

Oscar Hammerstein proposes to open his London opera house next November.

It is expected that a farewell concert organized by the London Symphony Concert will be given to Dr. Richter. It will probably take place in April.

## WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

**AN OUTFIELD HIT.**  
For hope, which glids the shadows where they fall,  
Discounts the hour which brings the time of ball.  
It richly glids the first of all events  
And puts an aureole around the baseball fence.  
—Spokane Chronicle.

**THE PROGRAM.**  
"Have you fixed the day's program?"  
"Yes; at 2 we will sail the river."  
"What then?"  
"At 4 we will steam to the city; at 6 we will motor and at 8—"  
"What will we do about 8?"  
"We will aviate."—Spokane Chronicle.

**SHAVING THE FIGURE.**  
Teacher—Tommy, how many is the half of eight?  
Tommy—On top or sideways?  
Teacher—What do you mean by on top or sideways?  
Tommy—Why, half from the top of 8 is 0 and half of it sideways is 3.  
Spokane Chronicle.

**LITERARY PROSPERITY.**  
"Been a pretty good year for literature, hasn't it?"  
"I reckon so. I noticed my publisher riding around in an automobile."—Atlanta Constitution.

**FEELING AT HOME.**  
"Beginning to feel somewhat at home in society?"  
"Yes, indeed," replied Mr. Nuritch. "At the dinner last night I even ventured to emit a small epigram."—Washington Herald.

**A HUSTLING AGE.**  
"What are her days at home?"  
"Oh, a society leader has no days at home any more. Nowadays, she has her telephone hours."—Washington Herald.

**SILENCE.**  
Ball—What is silence?  
Hall—The college yell of the school of experience.—Harpers Bazar.

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# U. S. MAKING MILITARY MAPS OF ALL MEXICO; FRENCH PEACE ADVOCATE NOW IN WASHINGTON

## MANEUVER DIVISION OF ARMY READY TO MOVE TOWARD BORDER

(Continued from Page One.)

border within a few days—possibly before the end of the week.

### Asks Prisoners' Release

WASHINGTON—Mexico and the United States are face to face today with a diplomatic controversy in which a direct issue of fact exists between the two governments.

The state department sent a note to the Mexican embassy on Tuesday requesting the release of Edwin M. Blatt of Pittsburgh and Lawrence F. Converse of California, who were arrested by Mexican federal troops and have been imprisoned at Juarez since Feb. 23. The United States asserts that the two Americans were taken on American soil and that the seizure was a violation of the sovereignty of this government.

According to the stories told by Blatt and Converse and supported by witnesses, they had crossed the Rio Grande river from Mexico to the American side and had applied at a plantation for a meal. After eating they had built a fire near the plantation and were sitting before it when they were attacked by three Mexicans and taken to Mexico.

### Issue Is Joined

At the end of an investigation P. D. Edwards, United States consul at Juarez, sent the following telegram to the secretary of state:

"After a thorough examination I found that Lawrence Converse and Edwin Blatt were kidnapped by Mexican authorities on American soil at least 500 feet from the boundary line. Have intervened with the Juarez authorities in vain."

The Mexican government, on the other hand, has insisted from the beginning that the two prisoners were taken on Mexican territory and that they were armed and were participating in the insurrection against the government. It was only last Wednesday that Senor E. L. de la Barra, the Mexican ambassador to the United States, issued this emphatic statement:

"The embassy affirms categorically that Blatt and Converse were taken prisoners in Mexican territory and not on American soil, as has been falsely represented by the press."

This statement was issued after the United States troops had been ordered to the Mexican border.

Major-General Wood announces that six troops of cavalry will be added to the force of 3000 soldiers now patrolling the Mexican frontier. This announcement follows a statement that there would be no further additions to the force patrolling the Mexican boundary.

It is taken as further evidence of the uncertainty with which high officials themselves are moving in the present situation.

### Woburn Boys Captured

Two Woburn boys, Robert Beaton and John Margarin, were, according to letters received from El Paso, where they are instructors in the military school, captured by the Mexican revolutionists and were for a time in fear of execution.

Few details have been received regarding their captivity, save that after being kept in custody for two days they were released with no explanations.

Both young men are well known in college athletic circles. Beaton having been captain of the Wesleyan College baseball team for two years. Margarin has played on both the Wesleyan and Dartmouth teams.

DURANGO, Mex.—Report of the fall of the town of Topia after an attack by the revolutionists lasting 48 hours was received here today.

### Says U. S. Wants Mexico

PARIS—Former President Zelaya of Nicaragua in an interview in the newspaper Midi asserted today that he had information to prove United States plans the conquest of Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador and Nicaragua, after which they are to be annexed to the United States.

## MR. CARNEGIE TO BE A WITNESS

NEW YORK—Andrew Carnegie will be one of the witnesses in the grand jury investigation of the Carnegie Trust Company is admitted this afternoon by District Attorney Whitman. To save the institution which bore his name, although he had no official connection with it, Mr. Carnegie advanced a "vast sum" of money, according to the district attorney.

None of this was recovered by him. Mr. Whitman said Mr. Carnegie was willing to tell the grand jury what promises were made to him and by whom before he advanced the money.

### DECLARES MR. COX IN CONTEMPT

CINCINNATI—Judge Gorman today declared George B. Cox, Republican leader, guilty of contempt of court in publicly criticizing the court and grand jury after he had been indicted for perjury. In view of the fact, however, that Mr. Cox has not yet been tried on this charge the court held he should not be prosecuted at this time for contempt.

## BARON DE CONSTANT IN WASHINGTON WITH MESSAGE OF PEACE

(Continued from Page One.)

at the City Club. He did not enter into any details as to his plans for conciliation among nations. The affair was of a social routine. The noted Frenchman said in part as follows:

"I have come to you in America because you comfort me. You do not hesitate to leave your great affairs of business to come here today to hear the message I bring to you."

"You are idealists. You have made wonderful progress along the lines of moral education. You are building not for yourselves, but for your children."

"One thing I have discovered in these great United States is that you American business men can see beyond your business interests. I can speak of duty to your so-called business man because you have something higher than your business as an ideal—your sense of duty to those who will follow you."

"The nations of the world have discovered they cannot act independently of each other. International good will depends upon the businesslike progress of international relations. We want in every nation a national progress where every man will give his best for his own country. By doing this he will make it possible for his country to join the other nations in the great plan of international conciliation."

The American branch of the Association for International Conciliation has charge of the present tour of Baron d'Estournelles. He is the founder and president of this association. From Washington the tour will be southward, with New Orleans as one point to be visited. His lectures are mostly to be delivered before leading universities in the South and the West. Baron d'Estournelles is to be one of the speakers at the third national peace congress to be held in Baltimore.

## LYNN MILITIA TEST SHOWS MEN READY FOR ANY EMERGENCY

Efficiency in responding to the emergency militia call was tested and proved in Lynn on Tuesday.

The alarm was rung at 5 p. m. The first man responded in four minutes, and in two hours and 12 minutes practically the entire company had reported at the armory, where the members had supper, donned uniforms, and marched in order, with equipment, and marched to the railroad station.

The call was sounded to determine its efficiency in the event of need in connection with the mobilization on the Mexican border, and the Lynn volunteer militia, company I, eighth infantry, is said by army men to have shown up well in the test.

In marching order each man carried complete field service equipment, including pack, blanket roll and ammunition. Three commissioned officers responded to the call with the men. Capt. William C. Jones is in charge.

After marching to the Lynn depot the company returned to the armory and at 8 P. M. gave a public drill, which was attended by many Grand Army men.

While there seems to be little probability of the state militia being needed by the government on the Mexican border the Massachusetts forces are being placed on a war basis and according to Adjutant-General Pearson can be mobilized in 24 hours.

Unofficially company commanders have been notified of the possibilities and they have been told to weed out their undesirable and recruit 63 men to each company fit for field work, according to Adjutant-General Pearson.

The adjutant general also says that these militia regiments without regularly constituted wagon trains had options on heavy wagons.

Inquiries as to the preparedness of the state militia have been made from Washington recently, according to General Pearson, but nothing official has been done. The reply to Washington was that the militia was ready to take the field instantly.

## PEACE RESTORED IN HONDURAS

PUERTO CORTES, Honduras—In accordance with the proposition of President Davila, the peace conference agreed today to the delivery of all government troops to General Gutierrez and the immediate inauguration of Francisco Bertrand as President.

### SMALL BOY SAVES LODGERS.

A small boy saved several lodgers at 189 Main street, Charlestown, Tuesday night, from being cut off by flames which started in the Mark Benjamin drygoods store at 187 Main street. The lodging house is conducted by Robert Pennings and the building in which it and the stores are situated is owned by Charles and Max Wyzanski. The damage amounted to about \$2000.

## U. S. AND BRITAIN HOLD KEY TO WORLD PEACE BERESFORD ASSERTS

(Continued from Page One.)

England combined could force international disarmament. He claimed the credit for originating the idea of such a treaty, and in a copyrighted statement given out by the United Press said:

"In a speech at the Pilgrim's dinner in New York in August, 1900, I declared in favor of an arbitration treaty between England and the United States to include all questions of dispute. I believed then and I believe now that such a treaty would insure the world's peace and ultimate disarmament."

"I believe that a simple understanding would be sufficient. Without such an agreement the international race for armaments will inevitably result in universal bankruptcy or an early war. There can be no other outcome."

"America must take the initiative in this movement. England is the world's most vulnerable nation, because the seizing of her trade routes in the event of war would hamper her badly within a week. To England war is a question of survival, while to other great powers it would merely be a circumstance. Therefore England must maintain her lead in armaments at any sacrifice."

"England is consequently estopped from forcing her peace views on the rest of Europe. But the United States is absolutely invulnerable. Any of her assailants would be eaten up. Therefore she is well able to take the lead in establishing universal arbitration."

"If unable to establish the peace principle unaided, America could undoubtedly succeed with England's cooperation. Wars of aggression are easier to prevent than wars where honor is involved, but even the latter would be preventable if the disputants knew that it would be made difficult for them to fight."

"For instance, the United States and England, practically controlling the world's markets, could make almost impossible the conduct of a prolonged struggle by any other two nations. I care not what two are named. This control of the markets, backed by the combined fleets of the two countries, would inevitably render war impossible."

"This is why I want America to take the first steps. I think England would follow. If the administrations of the two nations do not act, let the two great Anglo-Saxon families move spontaneously."

Sir Edward Grey's speech continues today the all-absorbing topic in the parliamentary lobbies.

"The wagon of the English-speaking peoples is now hitched to a star," said Henry Norman. "The rest may come slowly, but it will come, and it will date from 1911."

Similar opinions were expressed by the most progressive members of the House of Commons. Indeed, many members connected with the arbitration movement found it difficult to believe that Sir Edward Grey had not made sure of his ground with regard to the negotiations with the United States before going so far in a public utterance.

Lord Grey, the British delegate to the Hague conference of 1907, in an interview heartily welcomes the idea and thinks that a general arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States might be the occasion for the establishment of a permanent arbitration tribunal, and that the only possible opposition in America would come from the Irish section.

The Nationalist party in the House of Commons, discussing the subject, was frank in declaring that it would be quite impossible to obtain acceptance of the treaty until home rule has been granted Ireland.

If some Conservative morning papers, taking the ground that the foreign secretary's ideal is almost impossible of attainment, point to the difficulties in its path, the Liberal organs hail it with unbounded enthusiasm.

## BUTLER DEFENDED AT THE CONTINUED STATUE HEARING

At the continued hearing today at the State House on the proposed military statue to Maj.-Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, the loyal friends and associates of the general were given an opportunity to be heard in defense of some of the criticisms and attacks made by the opposition last week.

Edward B. Pierce of Lowell, James H. DeWolf, past department commander of Massachusetts, a colored man; Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Clifford H. Plummer, W. D. Johnson and W. Monroe Trotter, the last three colored men, were those who spoke. Mr. Pierce urged the great ability of General Butler, his many deeds of benevolence, the pride that his city of Lowell feels in this proposed memorial to him. He said that Lowell honored his memory as a great citizen and his deeds should entitle him to the respect of all of the citizens of Massachusetts.

Past Department Commander DeWolf spoke as representing the downtrodden race which he said General Butler had raised up when he declared the negro contraband of war.

Col. A. C. Drinkwater, who served on Butler's staff, declared General Butler not only a soldier but the greatest administrative officer, as shown at New Orleans, that the war produced.

## PAVING THE WAY FOR PEACE

Philadelphia Well Prepared for Visit of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant.

In view of the interest and significance of the American tour of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, to all who are following the cause of world peace, The Christian Science Monitor has arranged to offer to its readers brief reviews of the peace movement in the various sections where the baron will be a visitor. Today's paper dealt with the work in New York and Philadelphia.

Baron d'Estournelles apparently selected the Quaker city as the starting point for his 20,000-mile lecture tour of this country with a direct purpose in view. Here, in the city of brotherly love, individual workers for the promotion of universal peace have been active from the beginning of the republic. The Pennsylvania Peace Society, the Universal Peace Society and the Society of Friends are now foremost in the move to have war abolished.

The tour of Baron d'Estournelles, which is under the auspices of the American branch of the Association for International Conciliation, of which he is both founder and president, will take the noted Frenchman to the extreme West. He will deliver 40 addresses. Like his distinguished fellow worker in the cause, Count Apponyi, of Hungary, Baron d'Estournelles is to be the guest of the President. He is also to be entertained by the French ambassador to this country.

Before leaving for the South and West Baron d'Estournelles will speak in Baltimore. He will reserve New York city until he returns and will then give a number of addresses in the metropolis. It was in New York city that the first peace society in the world was organized, in August, 1815. From a very small beginning the movement has grown until there are in this country more than 60 societies. The unofficial peace societies of the world number about 600, with 175 societies in France, 85 in Germany, 70 in England, 50 in Sweden and 35 in Italy.

The present New York Peace Society, of which Andrew Carnegie is the president, was started three years ago. The earlier New York Peace Society was merged with the American Peace Society upon the organization of the latter in 1828. Leading citizens of Manhattan are interested in both the New York society and the American Peace Society, and the fact is not lost sight of that it was David L. Dodge, a merchant of New York, who as early as 1809 first broached the subject of forming such a society. He was also the first to issue peace literature with his tract, "The mediator's kingdom is not of this world."

The present program of Baron d'Estournelles is of especial interest in view of the coming third national peace congress to be held in Baltimore in May. But the increasing interest in the movement makes the work of the pioneers stand out the more prominently. After the formation of the New York Peace Society the Ohio Peace Society was organized in December, 1815. On the 26th of the same month the Massachusetts society was formed by Dr. Worcester and Dr. Channing, both meeting in the latter's study. Within a dozen years other societies were formed in Pennsylvania, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Georgia and North Carolina. Soon the entire Atlantic seaboard was interested and this interest continued until the civil war caused a momentary halt.

The Pennsylvania arbitration and peace conference, which was held in Philadelphia from May 16 to 19, 1908, proved one of the most important gatherings in the history of the movement in this country. The meeting had in view the Hague conference, the third of its kind, which will take place in 1913. The Pennsylvania conference was inspired by the leaders of the national group of the Interparliamentary Union. The permanent committee of the Pennsylvania conference is now interesting other states in a similar organization as preparatory to the Hague meeting.

In addressing the fellow citizens of William Penn, who continually preached and practiced the doctrine of international fair play, Baron d'Estournelles is presenting an object lesson. The history of arbitration must always take account of the fact that the hint for arbitration of the Alabama claim came from a Philadelphian. The records of diplomacy contain few more important cases than the Alabama settlement, and it was due to Thomas Balch, a leading resident of the Quaker city, who was in France in 1864, that the first steps were taken for an adjustment.

Mr. Balch was in Cherbourg at the time of the fight between the Alabama and the Kearsarge. A few days after the victory of the American boat he entertained his officers at dinner and was much impressed with their attitude toward England. After reflecting upon the attitude of his countrymen toward the British people, it seemed clear to Mr. Balch that except something was done at once the two nations might become entangled. It was then he matured the plan for a court of arbitration and in November, 1864, Mr. Balch had a long interview with President Lincoln on the subject.

It is a noteworthy fact that as recent as 1864 arbitration was still a far-fetched proposition. For Mr. Lincoln, in replying to Mr. Balch, said that the idea was very American, but he added with emphasis that it was not possible "just now, as the millennium is still a long ways off. But far-sighted as he was, President Lincoln also told Mr. Balch to

start his idea, adding that "it may make its way in time, as it is a good one."

The President had reference to the court of arbitration as a general proposition, and not in any way connected with the Alabama incident.

In May, 1865, Mr. Balch wrote a letter to the New York Tribune and obtaining the assistance of Horace Greeley, the subject was brought to public attention. His idea found complete expression in the treaty of Washington. It is believed by leading authorities on arbitration that the work of the Philadelphia lawyer was the beginning of the entire arbitration movement in that it proposed a court to decide questions of right and wrong between the two leading Anglo-Saxon nations. The city of William Penn, of Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Walch should lend itself with particular grace to the peace plan that Baron d'Estournelles brings with him from that other great republic, France.

The Society of Friends took a conspicuous part in the Pennsylvania arbitration and peace conference. At the preceding yearly meeting of the society it had adopted the restatement of its testimony on peace and arbitration, and during the Pennsylvania conference a copy of this testimony was presented. All the Philadelphia churches, the schools and educational institutions were also represented at the conference.

If good wishes count for anything, then Baron d'Estournelles leaves Philadelphia assured of a cooperation that should prove his American tour a great educational factor. The world is entering on an era when the peace advocates are always sure of an audience. The citizens of San Francisco are no less vitally concerned in a conciliation movement than are the people of this city, which early saw the peace sign above the stress and struggle of the nations.

Baron d'Estournelles will be in this country three months, and when he departs in June the history of the peace movement in the United States should be in possession of a chapter that can only add to the international friendship that this enthusiastic French conciliator is striving with all his might to make still more firm.

## BIGGER DEPARTMENT OR LESS FIRE HAZARD SAYS COMMISSIONER

(Continued from Page One.)

on the square. This would not only lessen the fire hazard, he said, but would also add to the aesthetic development of the neighborhood and provide a small park or playground.

Edward F. Hartmann, chairman of the hazard commission, in discussing the bill, said one of its purposes was to stop the second class construction of garages. This hazard is a dangerous one, particularly the converting of stables into garages, which he characterized as a menace.

In opposing this bill Raymond P. DeJano, secretary of the Real Estate Brokers Association of Dorchester, said that if this bill was passed it would affect owners of 40 per cent of Boston's entire area, as to space.

Fred N. Russell, architect in the city of Boston, said it would work a hardship on people that have houses who have mortgages on them. T. J. Connolly also spoke in opposition.

The hearing was then adjourned until Friday morning at 10:30.

### New Sinking Fund Bill

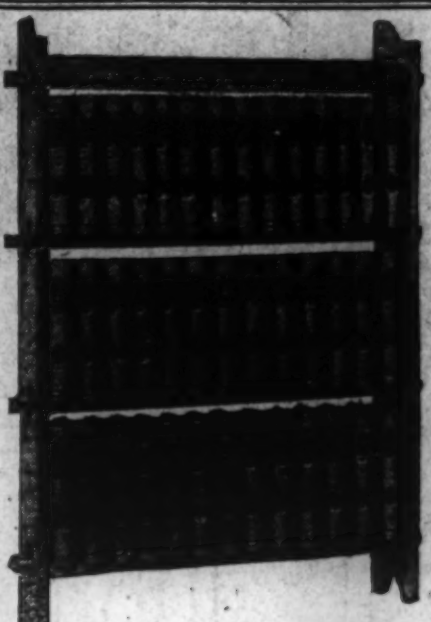
Many Boston citizens are interested in a bill to be brought before the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs soon to enlarge the powers of the Boston sinking fund commissioners so as to allow them to enter upon a municipal housing enterprise.

The commissioners are authorized by the bill to improve swamp or flat land, to lay out and construct streets and to erect and sell houses subject to certain limitations as to the amount to be expended for these purposes. An appropriation is to be included in the city budget to help defray the first cost of these improvements.

The membership of the sinking fund commission would be increased if the bill became law, so as to compromise 11 persons of whom one each would be appointed by the Governor and chief justice of the supreme court and three by the mayor of Boston.

### Senate Reports

In the Senate today these reports of committees were read: Ways and means—Ought to pass on the resolve of Adjutant-General Pearson to pay the militia \$15,000 for maneuvers in 1911; ought not to pass on resolve for railroad commissioners and Boston transit com-



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mission to investigate Thomas J. Giblin teaming tunnel under the harbor to East Boston; also on petition of John C. Mahoney of Worcester that Lake Quinsigamond be taken as a state reservation.

Cities—Leave to withdraw to Senator Quigley on his bill to prevent smoke nuisance in cities and towns outside of Boston; to the mayor of New Bedford for amendment of law relative to police pensions in cities; to John T. Welsh that he may be reinstated in the Boston police department. Also a bill to prohibit the emission of smoke in the city of Holyoke without a permit from the mayor.

Liquor law—Leave to withdraw to Charles S. Rich on his petition that licenses of the sixth class shall apply only to sale of pure alcohol; to Daniel P. Shea that on one day of the week no liquor shall be sold after 5 p. m.; to Joseph S. Gates to prohibit the selling of liquor on any legal holiday; to Joseph E. Wall to abolish druggists licenses; no legislation necessary on recommendations of the Boston licensing board as to storage of liquors after bar and bottle set goes into operation, also that proprietors of storage warehouses shall report to licensing board the names of all persons in Boston storing liquors with them; leave to withdraw to Wesley A. Maynard that the granting of sixth class licenses shall be specially voted upon at city elections; to Fred A. Hibbard on his petition to abolish druggists licenses.

Lynn Water Bill Heard There was a hearing before the committee on water supply today on the petition of the proprietors of the Middleton paper mills that the act permitting the city of Lynn to take water from the Ipswich river above their property be repealed.

Francis R. Nay, counsel for the mills submitted a brief, stating that the owners of the paper mills could not dispose of their property to advantage with this right, which Lynn has never sold, hanging over the title. City Solicitor Wadleigh, who appeared in opposition, said that Lynn must have this Ipswich river water very soon. He said that the Middleton Mills haven't made any paper for some years.

### Fish and Game Bill

Several bills to abolish and reorganize the state fish and game commissions were heard by the committee on fish and game today. William C. Adams, representing a gunners' organization, said that a Boston man had written a letter to the commission saying that he had illegally in his possession five partridges when a state law imposes a fine for such possession.

The board, he said, instead of prosecuting the man voted officially not to do so. He said the man's explanation was that the birds were sent him by a friend in the South and he did not know the law. Salem D. Charles of Boston, Dr. J. A.

Barton of Fitchburg, Dr. F. H. Sanborn of Westfield, former Representative Pollard of Wakefield and others appeared in favor of the bill.

### Propose to Sell Armory

The committee on military affairs gave a hearing this morning on the resolve accompanying the petition of Adjutant-General Gardner W. Pearson of Lowell providing for disposing of the state armory at Lawrence.

Maj. Charles F. Sargent of Lawrence said that the armory was reported as unsuitable for work there. He said that there were approximately 275 men for the armory and their headquarters are far too small for drill and maneuvers.

Capt. Louis S. Cox of battalion C and Capt. Frank L. Donovan also spoke in favor of the measure. There was no opposition on this bill and the hearing was closed.

THE BEST IN EUROPE New York Travel Club's Two Best Tours, Boston-Gibraltar, April 22, three months, \$75. New York-Paris, sixty-five days, \$600. Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Italy, Switzerland, Bavaria, Saxony, Prussia, the Rhine, France, Belgium, Holland, England, Scotland. Booklet free. REV. ANDREW J. GRAHAM, Manager, Rochester, N. Y.

Advertisements Intended to appear in all editions of Saturday's Monitor Should reach The Monitor office Not Later Than Friday Afternoon To insure proper Classification.

EASTER W. R. Clarke Co. CARDS 25 & 28 Tremont St.



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SERVICE IS HIGH



## PANAMA CANAL TRIP ATTRACTS TOURISTS IN GREAT NUMBERS

During Present Season 5000  
Visitors Are Said to Have  
Made Visit to See Greatest  
Engineering Feat in World

### THREE MILES DONE

Except for Docking Facilities  
Entrance to Great Ditch Is  
Now as It Will Be and the  
Outline Is All Completed.

FULLY 5000 Americans have visited the Panama canal during the present season. As the time for the opening of the waterway approaches, the eyes of all the world are centered upon this narrow neck of land. To the American there is, of course, the increased attraction of the patriotic pride felt in this astonishing engineering feat.

In some respects the winter is the most favorable time possible for visiting the great ditch, for the mild winter temperature of the tropics offers a pleasant contrast to that of northern cities. Enough of the canal has been completed to give an excellent idea of its general appearance. Meanwhile the great outline of this international waterway has rapidly taken shape and is, of course, far more interesting than when its engineering secrets have been covered with water.

Colon, at the entrance of the canal, has become a bustling American town. Against the picturesque background of tropical foliage and native life the great American project is being pushed to rapid completion. The tourist on going ashore at the Isthmus discovers streets which have borrowed much of the color of his home city. Here are the countless stores, which are being transferred bodily across the tropic seas and set down beneath towering palm trees. The tourist at Colon, the entrance to the canal, might well imagine himself in an American suburb.

It comes as a surprise to the average traveler to find that the canal for some three miles inland lies practically complete. Following the original surveys of the French engineers and utilizing the ditch partly excavated, the American engineers have here practically completed their task. Except for the docking facilities, the entrance to the canal appears today much the same as when the great fleets of merchant ships will await their turn to enter its waters. The canal at this point has the appearance of a large river and already many vessels have found their way to a point seven miles inland.

The canal will be protected by a great outer breakwater built of concrete running into the sea for two miles. Inside this sheltering arm will be the United States naval anchorage, which will be broad enough to shelter the combined fleets of the navies of the world. To facilitate shipping, the Panama railroad will be run down literally to the water's edge, occupying an elaborate system of docks and slips. The present plans provide four giant docks, where the steamers will be berthed preparatory to passing through the canal. The engineers looked far ahead in designing these docks that the canal may be able to accommodate the largest ships of the future.

The docks at the canal entrance will be of the same standard size used for the locks of the canal itself. They will be 1000 feet long and 150 feet wide by 300 feet in the clear between the piers. A great liner 1000 feet in length will thus be able to find accommodation.

These docks are to be built on the slant system, and will be tidal docks. This design will make it possible for a ship coming from either direction to run her nose into the piers while traveling under her own power. She will thus be practically independent of tug boats and other assistance. All docks will be equipped with the most modern machinery for handling cargoes. No steamer will be permitted to pass through the canal proper under her own power. Each ship will be obliged to come to a stop before entering.

The trip through the canal will take 10 hours. Although the actual distance from coast to coast is about 40 miles, practically 50 miles will have to be traversed. In making the passage the great ships will be raised to a height of 85 feet above the level of the sea and in turn lowered. This immense work will be accomplished by three enormous locks at Gatun on the Atlantic side, and by one lock at Pedro Miguel and two locks at Miraflores on the Pacific side.

The astonishing excavation known as Culebra cut has been made familiar by countless photographs. The great artificial valley today appears much deeper and wider than at the time the photographs were taken which have been so widely published. It is readily the most picturesque engineering feat in the world. The accompanying photograph was taken during the visit of 400 tourists on the steamer Moltke, of the Hamburg-American line, on the first of her three cruises made this winter to the West Indies. A passage has here been cut to the Andes mountains capable of allowing a steamer 1000 feet in length to navigate with safety.

The astonishing progress of the Gatun dam is another engineering feat in which Americans take pride. So great a volume of water has never been controlled be-

## BOX KITES USED IN WIRELESS EXPERIMENTS SATISFACTORILY

Rhode Island Association  
Catches Messages From  
Distant Points.

### STRING AND WIRE ARE CONNECTIONS

Dry Batteries Give Good  
Results in Receiving  
Communications.

EFFICIENCY of kite "aerials" in receiving wireless communication from distant points was demonstrated by officers of the Wireless Association of Rhode Island when experiments were conducted on a hill near East Providence, and messages from Siasconset, Boston, and a message en route from Brussels, Belgium, were easily intercepted and written out by the operators.

Two separate connections to the kites were made, one by the string, which was of sufficient strength to hold the kites, and the other by enameled wire, about 500 feet of which was used as the aerial.

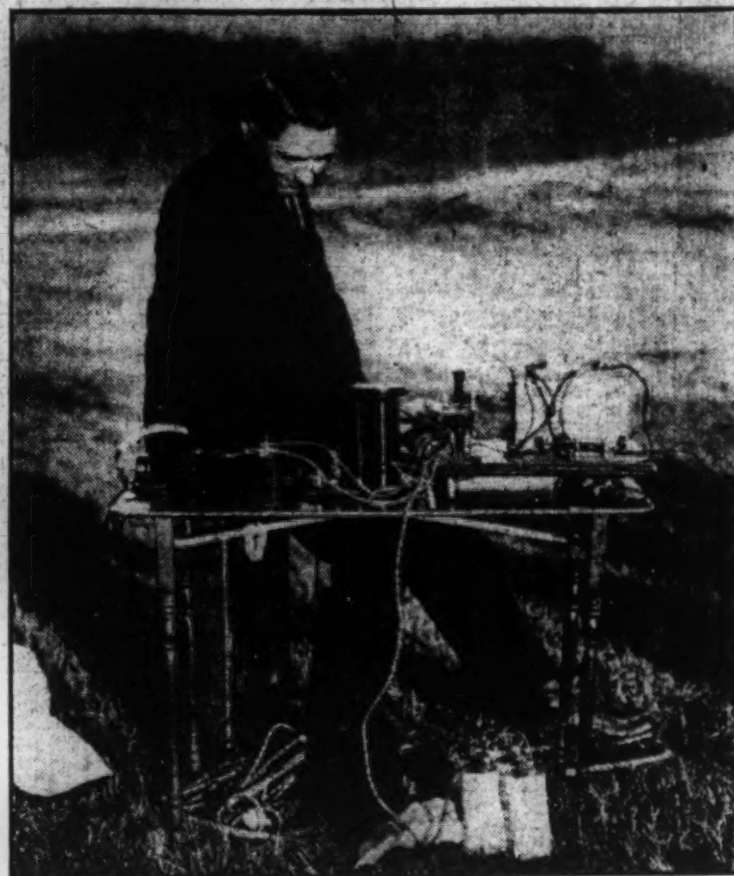
The greatest difficulty encountered by the young experimenters was in getting the box kites up without breaking them. After they were up, however, the results were very satisfactory and messages were noticed at frequent intervals and deciphered as they came.

Many of the transatlantic liners were heard, some of which were well out at sea, and the message which was being relayed from Brussels was quite distinct.

On account of the strong winds, the box kites used were small, but although the weight of several hundred feet of wire amounted to considerable, there was no difficulty experienced from lack of lifting power.

The "ground" used in the tests was simply a galvanized pipe driven into the earth, and the instruments were not

### MESSAGES INTERCEPTED WITH KITES



Receiving communications with ordinary apparatus in Rhode Island experiments.

of an expensive make. Dry batteries were used for receiving messages and proved sufficient, although it was thought that better sources of power would have given even better results.

The object of the experiments was to equal or exceed the record established with kite aerials by some New York amateurs when messages which had traveled 1300 miles were deciphered.

### ENAMELED WIRE IS USED AS AERIAL



Four kites used by Rhode Island Wireless Association in its experiments.

fore by engineering feats. The most invulnerable fortresses of history seem trifling by comparison. Millions of tons of concrete have been carried to this great dam. The bracing of the artificial wall for holding back the rivers extends for nearly half a mile.

The locks, capable of raising or lowering a vessel 1000 feet in length, are practically complete. These immense compartments of concrete, one-fifth of a mile in length, are apparently built for all time. The enormous volume of water necessary for floating vessels larger than any yet constructed is controlled by great gates so delicately adjusted that they may be operated by touching a lever. For 40 miles continuously the great canal is rapidly taking shape, and the greatest engineering feat in the world, it is now assured, will be completed a year or more ahead of schedule time.

### INTERNATIONAL LAW TO BE TOPIC.

A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, and Prof. A. B. Hart of the department of history are announced to speak before the Students Government Club at the Colonial Club in Cambridge this evening on certain phases of international law, following the reading of a paper on the subject prepared by a member of the Government Club.

### TALKS ON GOVERNMENT REFORMS.

Direct primaries, the initiative and referendum and recall were cited as reforms to bring a greater share of responsibility of government upon the people as a whole, by Frederic C. Howe of Cleveland, secretary of the National Progressive Republican League, in the seventh of a series of lectures on "The Social Problem and its Remedies," at Harvard, Tuesday afternoon.

## B. & M. TO OPEN ITS 'Y. M. C. A. BUILDING AT ROTTERDAM, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM, N. Y.—The formal opening of the new building here of the Boston & Maine railroad department of the Y. M. C. A. will take place on Thursday evening.

All the secretaries of the railroad departments of the association on the Boston & Maine system will hold their monthly meeting here in conjunction with the opening. Inspection of the quarters, a dinner and speaking will be included in the exercises.

The building was constructed and equipped at a cost of about \$40,000 by the Boston & Maine railroad in the yard of the passenger and freight terminal. Engine men and trainmen of the New York Central lines and the western section of the Boston & Maine system all use it. Many of the Boston & Maine men make their homes in the building.

It is constructed of wood upon a concrete foundation with brick underpinning and shingled. It is 86 feet long and the wings on each side extend back 61 feet. The left wing is 22 feet wide, the right 31 feet wide.

In the basement are two bowling alleys, a billiard and pool room, 47 lockers, shower and tub baths, lavatory, coat rooms and closets.

On the first floor is the reception room, 41x19 feet, with a fireplace, opening off the large covered piazza which is 43x11 feet. There are also a reading room, 15x20 feet, class room 15x20, and an assembly hall 30x20. The latter named may be augmented by rolling up the partition between it and the class room, making a hall 45x20.

The secretary's office, 6x12, the committee room 13½x12, dining room 20½x29, kitchen and writing rooms are also on this floor.

Shower baths and 28 sleeping rooms are on the second floor. There are as well four sleeping rooms and accommodations for the help on this floor at the rear of the right wing.

## CREDIT UNIONS ARE TO BECOME OF GREATEST BENEFIT POSSIBLE

Institution Organized in Italy  
Now Spreading All  
Over World.

### COOPERATION IS BASIS OF EACH

Character of Members Is  
Also Important Part of  
Union's Assets.

THE public is bound to hear a great deal of credit unions in the near future. This is especially true in Massachusetts, where the Legislature has passed an act legalizing them, and where active steps are being taken to organize, unify and develop them so as to make them of the greatest possible benefit to the community.

The purpose of the credit unions is to help people to save, and to assist those in need of financial help whose credit may not be established at the larger banks. They are not to take the place of any savings organizations now established but to supplement them by encouraging the saving of small amounts. As stated in the act of the Legislature they are "cooperative associations formed for the purpose of promoting thrift among their members."

Such associations exist in nearly all the European countries, in Canada, Egypt, India and many other British colonies, but in Germany and Italy they have reached their greatest development. Italy is the home of the credit union. The first one was organized there in 1848. The idea has taken various forms in various countries in order to adapt itself to the peculiar traditions, char-

acteristics and needs of each. Germany has two forms, one for operation in agricultural communities and the other in thickly settled districts. This is true in Italy, also.

In all countries certain fundamental principles are adhered to. The first is that the union shall be organized on a cooperative basis. As the members may be either borrowers or lenders, it must be conducted in such a way as to give fair and equitable treatment to both. The second is that the association shall be of persons and not of shares. To this end each shareholder has one vote irrespective of the number of his shares. Further, a limit is set on the number of shares a person may hold, or the amount of his deposit. This is to prevent any one person from having dominant influence or from embarrassing the association by the sudden withdrawal of large sums. A third rule of these unions is that loans shall be made only for purposes which promise to result in a saving or profit to the borrower. To this end each applicant must state the object for which he desires to borrow in order that the credit committee, which passes upon all loans, may rigidly exclude thriftless and improvident borrowing.

As loans are made only to members and any member may become a borrower, care must be taken to admit to membership only men and women of honesty and industry. It is therefore necessary to have a personal knowledge of the character of the members and this naturally restricts membership to a small community, a small subdivision of a large city, or to a small group or organization of individuals. Thus membership is sometimes limited to the residents in a certain ward of a city where the population is reasonably permanent and the neighborhood idea prevails; to parishes and church organi-

zations; labor and trade organizations; employees of a particular store or other business establishment; men and women of a particular foreign nationality living in a certain city, town or district. Thus, the Italian consul in Boston has organized one for the benefit of his countrymen, and the Women's Educational and Industrial Union has established one in connection with its law and thrift department.

Every provision must be made to bring the association within the reach of the humblest citizen. The par value of the shares is small—it averages about \$5, and is payable in small instalments. Loans of small amounts are made and are repayable in instalments if desired.

Another important point is that in making loans it is recognized that character and industry are the basis of credit and a loan may be made to a member who has not adequate security to pledge for it, provided he can secure the guarantee of one or more other members. In order to make the union the effective agency that is sought borrowers must carry out to the letter the conditions of repayment agreed upon at the time their loans are made. Prompt payment of obligations is a fundamental requirement.

In outline a credit union is not unlike a cooperative bank, but often the regulation of the latter is determined by law, while in the credit union it is decided by the members. While as in cooperative banks the shares are withdrawable, in credit unions they represent the more permanent capital, and money which the members are saving for a temporary purpose may be deposited with the union in just the same way as with a savings bank. On such deposits interest is allowed at a rate lower than the dividends on the shares. The membership of a credit union is apt to be on a more personal basis than that of a cooperative bank, because its sphere of operation is necessarily more limited, and because its members must be scrutinized as to character before they are admitted.

As cooperative banks make no loans on personal credit, but require real estate security or the pledge of a share value for every loan, the character of their members is of secondary importance; nor are any of the members of a cooperative bank interested in the solvency of any other members. In the credit union, on the contrary, as any member may become an applicant for a loan for which to some extent his personal character may be the security, or may become a guarantor of the loan of another member, every member having in mind the safety of his fund is interested both in the exclusion of unsatisfactory applicants for membership and in the solvency of the borrowers and their guarantors.

The principle that loans may be made only for purposes which promise to benefit the borrower, introduces an element of education as to the difference between good borrowing and bad borrowing which exists to a far less degree in loans made by savings banks and cooperative banks. In credit unions the object of the loan is the first consideration. While every loan must be adequately secured, many otherwise satisfactory loans are declined because the object to which the money is to be applied is not approved by the credit committee.

From the experience of other countries credit unions should become feeders and collecting agencies for the savings banks. Operating in a personal manner in small local fields or groups, they teach their members the desirability of saving in a way which the less personal savings bank cannot do.

It is largely through the efforts of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union that the credit union has been brought to Massachusetts and legalized by the Legislature, and it means to promote the work throughout the state as far as that may be possible. It is its purpose to bring here from Canada the man who has been most successful in organizing unions there, to give lectures or talks regarding them; to establish cooperation among the unions in Massachusetts that each may profit by the experience of the others, and to establish the unions upon the most helpful and uniform basis.

### Y. M. C. A. HOME AT ROTTERDAM, N. Y.



Building constructed by the B. & M. railroad for the benefit of its trainmen, which is to be formally opened.

### CANADA BUYING MILLIONS MORE FROM THE U. S.

OTTAWA, Ont.—A blue book issued by the department of trade and commerce gives the trade figures for the first nine months of the fiscal year up to Jan. 1. They show imports of automobiles from the United States from April 1, 1910, to Jan. 1, 1911, to have been \$2,639,751, as compared with \$901,460 for the entire preceding fiscal year.

Imports of electrical apparatus from the United States from April 1 to Jan. 1 were \$3,168,667, more than \$1,000,000 greater than the whole preceding year. Imports of steel rails fell off more than \$400,000, but imports of manufactures of iron and steel aggregated \$40,321,942, about \$12,000,000 more than the imports of the whole preceding year, while this class of imports from Great Britain increased less than \$3,000,000.

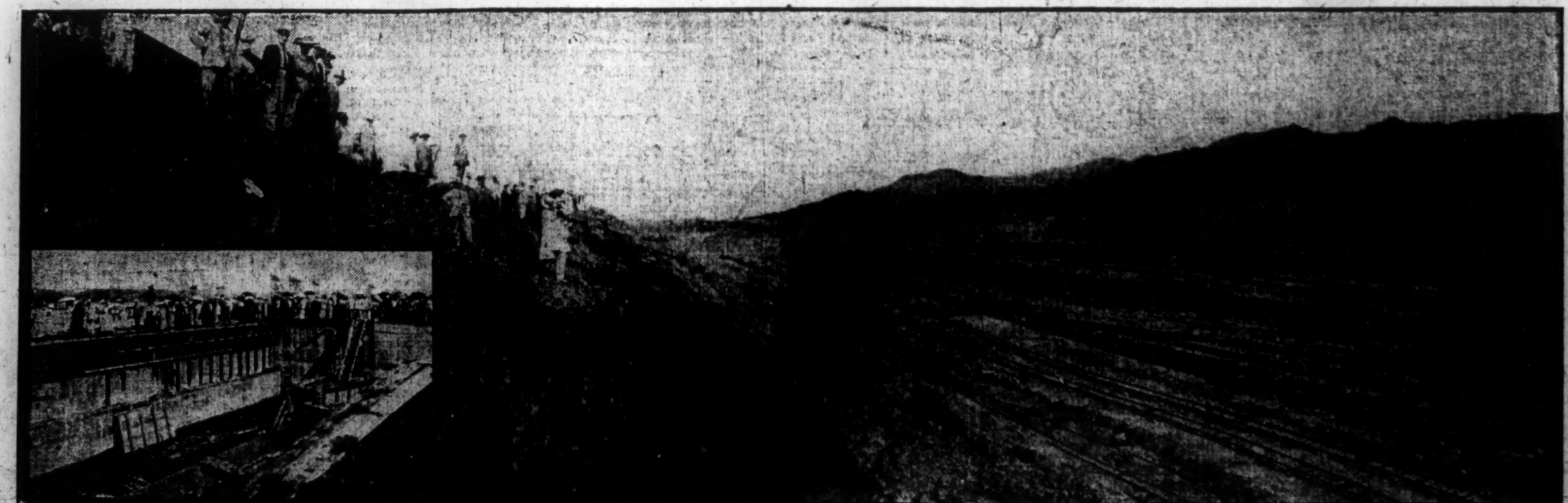
Hams and bacon worth \$700,424 were imported from the United States. Settlers' effects admitted free imported from the United States amounted to \$7,449,760 between April 1 and Jan. 1. This was \$2,500,000 more than the total value of settlers' effects from the United States in the whole previous fiscal year.

### MINERAL OUTPUT BREAKS RECORD IN SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG—Speaking at the annual meeting of the chamber of mines, Mr. Hamilton, the president, said that the annual output exceeded £30,000,000 for the first time. He said also that 25,376 Europeans were employed in December of last year as compared with 23,126 in December, 1909. The number of apprentices also had increased from 418 to 521. Mr. Hamilton considered that these steadily growing figures constituted a sufficient reply to the demands of those who urged the curtailment of the unskilled native labor forces of the mines.

Referring to the diamond output for the year, he said that it had been 2,090,068 carats, valued at £1,317,715, showing an increase of 212,582 carats or £141,035. The output of coal had amounted to 3,970,069 tons or an increase of 346,413 tons over the output for the previous year. With regard to native labor, although there was an increase of 25,000, it was not sufficient to keep pace with the growing requirements.

## AMERICAN TOURISTS TO PANAMA CANAL VIEW WITH AMAZEMENT HUGE ENGINEERING FEAT AT CULEBRA CUT



Great artificial valley appears wider and deeper now than at any time since work was begun—Passage is cut to Andes mountains, accommodating steamship 1000 feet in length.



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ELMERE, DEL.

The Correct Silk and Wool Dress Fabric for Spring 1911 is R. & S. Poplin. As serviceable as it is beautiful—wrinkle-proof, fray-proof and practically wear proof.  
In shades, 5 weights, 3 widths, \$1 per yard up. Also Brocade and bordered patterns.  
The R. & S. Trade Mark on the selvage guarantees "Satisfaction or New Goods."  
Sole in Boston by Beattie & McGuire; in New York by McCreary and Lord & Taylor; and representative stores everywhere at the Silk and Dress Goods Counters.  
If not on sale in your town write for free samples and name of nearest dealer.  
**REILING & SCHOEN**  
97 Greene Street  
**SILK POPLIN**

## CORRECT SLEEVES

In sleeves the correct length may be anywhere between the wrist and shoulder and although one may plan one's gown with sleeves of any length, one must be careful to wear the correct length at the correct time.

In the morning, for instance, the sleeves must be wrist length, while the elbow or three-quarter sleeve belongs to the afternoon. For evening purposes the sleeve may be omitted, although any length that does not quite reach the elbow is correct also, says the Philadelphia Times.

For chiffon blouses, semi-tailored coats and afternoon dresses the shorter length

is smart, and a great many of the hip length coats for spring show the three-quarter sleeve.

On the important suits and the frocks that will be worn on occasions requiring more or less elaboration of dress the short sleeve is appropriate and at the same time very pretty.

## BOLERO GAINING

Though one of the most distinguished of the French makers disapproves of the bolero, it is constantly gaining ground, and it must be admitted that some extremely pretty effects for youthful figures are obtained by it.—New Haven Morning Journal.

## FASHION BITS

Bags of the gayest colors and of every fabric imaginable are carried by the Parisiennes.

Cotton embroidered in pale blue, pink, and delicate tones of yellow is seen on many of the new lingerie models.

Rings now comply with the "unity in color" idea. If you wear sapphires, wear sapphires only; if emeralds, emeralds only.

For the frock of lingerie there is the dainty sheer mull swiss and batiste embroideries in white banding, insertions, and edgings.

Manufacturers are turning out patent leather pumps daintily lined with scarlet morocco, with heels about three quarters of an inch in height.

Peanut straw is a name given to a new coarse-mesh straw, which has the effect of woven grass. There all sorts of smart little hats in it.

Dresden gold and silver ribbons edged with a narrow line of plain-colored satin make a most attractive trimming for the frock veiled with chiffon.—Washington Herald.

Spring predictions for tailormade suits are: Jackets, 26 inches, half-fitting, tight at the hips, plain sleeves, broad collar, narrow, and straight.

The new separate sailor collars for the summer suit of linen are provided with a small shield, decorated with embroidery or white braid, as well as with a flowing tie. The sets come in tan, blue, red and white linen.—Kansas City Star.

## HUGE BAGS

Larger and larger grow those bags which milady carries over her arm. They are fascinating—charming and delightful to look at and carry, but they are so big!

From abroad comes word that madame now slings her bag from her shoulder instead of carrying it over her arm in the usual fashion. This is for two reasons—first, because the silken cords are so long, and second, because the bag is so enormous.

Lovely old tapestries, heavy silks and brocades are used in the making of these elegant handbags, and their cost is often a sum of two figures. Old rose and lovely deep blues are especially fashionable shades.

Twisted silken cords of great length take the place of the old-fashioned handle, and frequently the frames and clasps are of metal and jewel studded.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## WOOLEN VEILS

Shetland veils wear well and may be worn a second winter if proper care is taken of them.

Before putting a Shetland veil away for the summer it should first be washed in a tepid suds made of a pure white soap, rinsed in tepid water, not rubbed out, squeezed, then shaken out and laid on a bath towel to dry, after which it should be carefully wrapped around a wooden or cardboard cylinder, care being taken not to stretch or spoil the shape of the veil.—Philadelphia Times.

## SMART TRIMMING

Among the new trimmings is a wide banding of coarse, open-meshed linen flit, embroidered in narrow silk "pull" braid and soutache through the square meshes, says the Philadelphia Times. This costs but \$1.10 a yard, and is stunning for the smart new tailor suits and trotteur frocks of white serge.

# FASHIONS AND

## STYLISH COSTUMES FOR SPRING NEW SKIRTS SPLIT AT THE SIDE

Materials used are broadcloth and serge.

They give greater freedom of movement.



PARIS—Worthy of note are the new short skirts, split on each side, an arrangement which allows plenty of walking room. This cut of skirt is so prevalent among the new models that it is likely to become a favorite among all classes of women. Its reason for being is that it enables one to move in comfort in the close-fitting skirt all women have grown to prefer to any other.

A black satin Josephine gown made in this way had the close-fitting skirt split to the depth of a quarter of a yard. It was worn with a tiny bolero, which had a wide, flat collar and sharp pointed revers, faced with King's blue. A less extreme variety of this style of skirt is split over a panel of some different color or material. A costume of soft black taffeta silk, for instance, had the skirt split to show panels of green, while the edges of the openings were held by loops of twisted green ribbon and black and green embroidered buttons, the idea being repeated in the corsage, which was split on each side of the bust and on each side of the back.

The latest tailored costumes displayed are simple in line. On the coat, short or long, is concentrated the trimming, whether in contrasting collars and cuffs or ornamentation of braid and embroidery. Embroidery of this sort done on bands of black net is effectively used as borders on skirts and tunics and on the hem of the skirt. Usually this trimming is set a few inches above the hem, leaving the material as a border. Foulards spotted white on a dark ground are furnished with wide borders printed in much larger spots.

This season striped materials, lovely

in themselves, are allowed to be interrupted from shoulder to hem, only by the edge of the outer skirt and by the belt. A new costume of blue foulard, silk striped, in white with a raised white line like a cord, has its little corsage of white voile striped in handwork to the waist. The handwork outlined a wide circle the shoulders and finished short sleeves; while easily achieved fingers with some degree of leanness effect was one of great elaboration. A white silk, big spotted with colors, had its little blouse made of the border below a narrow yoke of the spotted material, each being half hidden under a few inches of coarse, dull red silk. Examined foulard silk, striped evenly in white and white, set far apart, are turning modish afternoon gowns. As an interesting note of color, deep emerald is best liked.

Exquisite crepes, broadened in colors on a white ground, serve as a hanging over underskirts composed of flounces.

A fancy in millinery is the use of ribbon bands, loops and bow tiny silk roses in delicate shades of blue and blue. Ribbon is decidedly in vogue, not only for the fashioning of facial feathers and quills, but for ing bands and tall, standing loops in the adornment of morning and evening hats. The new straw braids, quite soft, are themselves into bows and loops in place of. Quite uncrushable, this trimming is exceedingly practical for ordinary New York Tribune.

SPRING costumes are made of a great many different materials, but striped and plain cloths are especially fashionable.

The woman's suit illustrated is made from striped broadcloth with the collar and cuffs of all-over lace banded with satin. It includes all the latest features and will be found adapted to every seasonable material. The back of the coat can be made in two ways, either plain or cut in sections, the upper one being pointed and lapped over on to the lower. The skirt is five gored and the front gore is shaped at the upper portion, but in this instance it is concealed by the coat.

For a woman of medium size the coat will require 5 yards of material 27 or 28-8 yards 44 or 52 inches wide, with 1 yard all-over lace and 3-4 yard satin; for the skirt will be needed 5-1-4 yards 27, 3-7-8 yards 44 or 2-5-8 yards 52 inches wide.

The coat pattern (6905) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust and the skirt pattern (6864) in sizes from 22 to 30 inches waist.

The little girl's costume shows a jaunty childish coat worn over a dress with a straight plaited skirt. The coat is finished with the sailor collar that makes a feature of the season and is held by two buttons only. The dress is a pretty one that is worn over a guimpe. The blouse portion is simply full and joined to the straight plaited skirt by means of a belt. In this case, the coat is made of broadcloth, with trimming of satin and braid, and the dress is made of cashmere.

For a girl 10 years of age the coat will require 3 yards of material 27 inches wide, 1-3-4 yards 44 or 1-1-2 yards 52, with 1-2 yard of satin; for the dress will be needed 5-3-8 yards 27, 4-1-4 yards 36 or 3-1-4 yards 44, with 1 yard 36 inches wide for the guimpe.

The coat pattern (6926) is cut in sizes for girls of 8, 10 and 12 years of age, and the dress pattern (6568) in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

The young girl's costume shown on the third and last figure is made of French serge trimmed with braid. The coat is finished with a collar that can be made either square at the back in sailor style, or round. There is only one button used for the closing. The skirt is six gored and the trimming is arranged over the front gore. The material illustrated is smart and in every way desirable, but

stripes are to be greatly worn this season and the suit made from striped material with the front gore cut on the cross, and with trimming of plain material over the front gore and edging the collar and cuffs, would make an exceedingly chic effect. The model is a good one for small women as well as for young girls.

For the 16-year size the coat will require 3-3/4 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2-1/4 yards 44 or 1-1/2 yards 52; for the skirt will be needed 4-1/2 yards 27, 2-1/2 yards 44 or 52, and for the trimming of the suit, braid according to the width used.

The coat pattern (6923) and the skirt pattern (6880) are cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age. All these patterns can be had at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## POINTED SLIPPERS

In shape the newest slippers are sharply pointed, the toes being narrow, but well rounded, says the Washington Herald. French women seldom wear enormously high heels, but instead she slips a false heel, made of cork or rubber, into her evening shoe or slipper, which gives her height and yet has not that stilted appearance that the real French heel imparts.

## SUMMER FROCKS

Marquise in pale colors is employed for dainty frocks for summer afternoons, frequently with generous trimmings of white lace, which is, says the New Haven Morning Journal, put on with a noticeable absence of frills, the best results in this material being obtained by wide bands, flat collars, etc.

## DOTTED SWISS

Very pretty is a new dotted swiss with a woven border that looks like a colored silk braid in a basket weave, says the Philadelphia Times. In another style the dot is colored and rather large, and the material has a border of eyelet embroidered bands in graduated widths.

## SPRING WALKING HAT STYLE

Huge crowns puffed and dented and rolled up brims.

THE most natty of spring walking hats bend to the needs of the narrow silhouette. Such hats are big, but as it is the smart thing to present straight lines, the bigness is more in height of crown than in width of brim. All of the round hats have crowns large enough to accommodate the head or a good part of it, for there is always a hand to keep the edge from covering the ears entirely. These huge crowns are puffed and dented, and brims roll up in many ways, or else jut out in a narrow edge, rolling up slightly at one side.

Trimming for such headgear are skimpy—a cockade of silk or velvet adequately decks a number of the more prim shapes. A feature with black hats is a note of color for the trimming. Vivid apple green facings and side deckings, or coral pink or orange, or violet willow plumes set at the back show on many inky shapes.

The smartest hat shape is in itself a thing of wonderful art. Only the most pliable materials are used for the finer models, hemp woven to look like chip or else displaying an odd arrangement of stripes or blotches in rich colors, Panama and Neapolitan being some of the most effective of these.

One\* turban with a crumpled crown turning over in a sort of Turkish peak, seen recently, was made in alternate stripes of orange, cardinal and navy blue. The brim was black, with a trimming line of the red and orange, and directly on top of the crown there were two navy blue wings cut like a butterfly's and put on as if the insect had just lighted there. Another turban with an

oval bulging crown somewhat like a ship's keel was woven in rough, in deep blue, orange red and black purple. The made brim was off in black and across the crown were wide quills of purple and red.

A very stylish high-crowned hat, what in Alpine style, but with a upturning brim, was of cream with a band and side bow of black velvet stitched solidly with dead-soutache. An edge of the black showed beyond this effective Panama hats, by the way, will be worn, and although dear in the ring, a good one will stand removal for several years, as this delicate material cleans like a handkerchief and is pressed into any shape.

The woman who prefers a brim, the flat thing—has many models to choose from, and though the round hats are somewhat smarter impression, the hats are newer. Panama shapes are simply huge are trimmed with a fusion of flowers and a bit of other to balance these. One hat, the immense wide-crowned sailor, the crown band of black velvet ribbon against this complete wreath of mous northern magnolias in pink white. Lilacs, singularly colored hogan tints, blue shading to white blending with black, etc., effectively with pink roses, and times there will be a bunch of lilies—the valley as well. On several brims there are wreaths of clematis, showing delicate grasses, purple spurs, strawberry blossoms and four of the lovely berries themselves. Portland Oregonian.

## FILLING UP THE DOWER CHEST

Get all the Irish satin damask you can.

GIRLS who are gradually filling dower chests should make the most of every opportunity to buy odd lengths of pure Irish satin damask, which includes the always beautiful rose, fuchsia, snowdrop and sunflower designs, as well as the conventional patterns, and is so exceedingly wide that a square answers perfectly for an eight-place luncheon cloth. The same designs come in made up table and napkin sets of breakfast, luncheon and dinner size. Equally as smart and in as good taste as the damask sets of three sizes are those of plain, fine, very heavy pure white linen, finished with hand scalloping or hemstitching and embroidered at one corner in Madeira effect.

Individual luncheon sets, consisting of a large centerpiece and 12 oval doilies in two sizes are of double damask with hand scalloped edges; of plain white linen bordered with all-over Irish lace and edged with a linen scalloping and of heavy crash Bulgarian embroidered with dull blue or red, separately or in combination.

Round and square centerpieces are especially attractive in plain linen embroidered with wild asters, forget-me-nots, daisies and any flowers whose petals may be made with a single stitch. More elaborate single pieces, as well as five o'clock tea sets, may be done in French chun, Madeira, hand embroidered Irish linen and Japanese drawn work.

Individual or guest towels, as well as the larger sizes, should be in plain bird-eye or buckabuk linen and have hand-

stitched, hand-scalloped or damask. More elaborate towels should be of damask with hemstitched ends, or their surmounted by a hand-embroidered monogram. Irish towels of white Turkish cotton should have stitched ends and be marked at the corner with an inch-square initial in or they should be made of pure tinted English linen with red belt and hemming.

Ordinary sheets of single or double should be of soft finished extra-muslin and have three-inch hems, and bottom. For summer service seamless sheets of linen finish hand or hemstitching, and for guests have several sets of imported muslin with three rows of work at the upper or turn-down. Pillow slips matching all sheets, be of three sizes to accommodate huge Dutch pillow the American of moderate proportions and the oblong, and each case should have owner's initial in the embroidery corner of the hem or directly at the New York Herald.

## TEAR THE FLANNEL

Never cut flannel when making. Instead, it should be torn—start at the top, with the scissors, results in a straighter edge and flannel appears unweary in the direction.—Spokane Chronicle.

**The Craftsman Co. of Boston**  
470 BOYLSTON STREET

## Stencilled Portieres at Very Low Price

We have received a limited number of Portieres from England which were stamped by mistake all for one side of the door opening. They can be used for single or double door draperies. We secured these at 50% discount on account of this error in stencilling; they are in all our soft tones of brown and green. This is a very unusual opportunity. Not more than three pairs to one customer.

They were \$16.00 a pair.  
Now \$8.00

Gustav Stickley, The Craftsman





# THE HOUSEHOLD

## PATTERN FOR EMBROIDERED SCALLOPS FOR GOWNS, SCARFS, ETC.

Design by Sarah Hale Hunter. Stems and scrolls in outline stitch.



ONE sees embroidered scallops constantly on dresses, underskirts, and also on the ends of pillow-cases, bureau and buffet scarfs.

In the design by Mrs. Sarah Hale Hunter printed today the scallop should be

well padded, and then closely button-holed. The stems and scrolls are done in the outline stitch. The leaves also are outlined, and one-half of each is filled in with the seed stitch. The centers of the flowers are worked as eye-

lets, and the rest of the design is embroidered in the solid satin-stitch.

Mercedized cotton No. 20 will be suitable for the embroidery.

In taking off this pattern, lay a piece of impression paper upon the material,

place the newspaper pattern over this, and with a hard, sharp pencil draw firmly over each line. If the material is sheer it may be laid over the pattern and drawn off with pencil, as the design will show through.

## UTENSILS NEEDED IN KITCHEN

Regulated somewhat by size of family.

THE number and size of kitchen utensils depend upon the spaces in which they must be kept and the number of persons in the household. Their quality and, to some extent, their number, depend upon what we are able to pay for them. If the space for keeping utensils is small, their number must be kept down to the minimum.

One woman who entertains a large family on Thanksgiving and Christmas, and at other times has a household of two, with an intermittent maid, buys each year at the 5 and 10 cent store the large utensils and serving dishes needed for the Thanksgiving dinner. She keeps them until after the Christmas dinner, then gives them away and returns to her usual outfit of small things.

The most satisfactory way to get a kitchen outfit is to buy a few things at a time, says the Delineator. They will in this way be more carefully selected, the expense will not fall heavily on one week or on one month or even on one year, and there will be things new and old. To have all new things is only a little less inconvenient than to have all old things.

To give a list of appliances most necessary for the kitchen is to make every one who reads it wish to improve it. That may be a good reason for giving it.

Be that as it may, here is such a list: Teakettle, dishpan, fryingpan, teapot, broiler, colander, meat chopper, pail, pastry board, rolling pin, 3 mixing bowls, meat pan, pudding dish, bread board, bread knife, 2 and 3-quart saucepans, 2 and 3-quart double boilers, cake tin, 3 tins for larger cake, 3 bread tins, cake-turner, can opener, lemon squeezer, cork-screw, fine wire strainer, a few spoons of different sizes, a few plates, cups and saucers, cake box, bread box, tin boxes or glass jars for flour, meal, sugar, etc., scrubbing-brush, sink strainer, soap shaker, holder for scouring soap, whisk for dishwashing, pin cushion to hang up, memorandum pad which can be hung up, 3 pie-plates, 2 jelly-molds, apple-corer, a few knives and forks, large wooden spoon, large agate spoon, knife for potatoes, large tray, salt-box, pepper-box, flour-dredger, potato-masher, egg-beater, graduated quart measure, graduated pint measure, nutmeg grater, 1 dozen dish-towels, 6 scrub-cloths, 2 pudding-cloths, 6 cloths for pots and pans, scissors.

Does it seem a very long list? You would not cook one day in a kitchen fitted with these things without thinking of something else you would like to have. This is a list of essentials only. It contains none of the luxuries such as tongs for hulling strawberries.

## LEATHER WORK TABLE-COVER

Revival by craftsmen of a beautiful art.

IN the Boston Museum of Fine Arts there are many examples of decorated leather well worth study by the craftsman, writes Miriam B. Pearce in Handicraft. What is commonly called "cut leather" has been popular for some time and has found ready sale in the shops. Many card cases, opera bags and small novelties have been made of oiled leather, the ornament taking the form of a stencil-like pattern perforating the leather; the lining of contrasting color and texture having the effect of the color painted through a stencil plate.

The leathers commonly used are oiled sheep, oiled goat, oiled calf and "split oiled cow sides." These skins all come with a velvety surface of delightful texture and in great variety of color.

Among the museum pieces is a part of a saddle flap. This is made from heavy leather, probably cowhide, and has the design pierced through the leather. The design has been tooled and modeled, stamped with a little tool all around the edges and the detail is put in with cuts from a knife. The background is then cut away. There is no secret process used here. We are familiar with all these processes but perhaps have not thought of combining them. Some worker in the Society of Arts and Crafts, Boston, has, however, utilized this idea and has produced a very beautiful table-cover carrying out this design with some original adaptation of the ends and carrying the border along the sides. The center is not cut out. The whole is stained to a rich harmony of red and green and the cutting is very carefully done.

Moorish work in the museum includes a piece of bright red goat skin probably intended for a footstool or cushion. The background of the pattern is pale green with a contrasting texture produced in the following way: The outline of the design was cut in the red leather, the incision being done with the greatest regularity so that it would just break through the outer grain. This red grain is then peeled off within these spaces leaving a white

## KITCHEN AWNING

A pretty awning for a kitchen window may be made this way: Open a large, strong barrel hoop and nail the ends on each side of the window casing, about six inches above the lower sash. Drive a row of nails in the top of the casing and lace strong cords of wire from the nails to the hoop. In well-prepared ground below the window, on each side, plant seeds of morning glories, cypress vines, scarlet-runner beans, or any quick-growing vines. Train these vines up to the hoops by means of cords and then, ever the network.—Washington Herald.

## CHEESE SCOOPS

Cheese scoops in nickel are now to be had in the shops. They have ebony handles and are, naturally, much less expensive than scoops of silver.—Washington Herald.

## FLOOR BRUSH

Saw the handle off an old broom obliquely, fasten it securely to a scrub brush, and use it to scrub the kitchen floor. It is better this way than with short handle.—Louisville Herald.

## WHAT A GEORGIA WOMAN DOES

Makes over \$600 a year weaving rugs at home.

FOR five years now I have been earning upward of \$50 a month by weaving at home," said a young woman whose home is in one of the northern counties of Georgia. "And the materials are grown on our place, and living in the country I have plenty of time."

"My grandmother taught me how to weave and when I went to school I learned a little about the new patterns and the different dyes made from herbs and roots. On my return home I just gradually took up the work, using my grandmother's wooden loom, which is considerably over 100 years old."

"I began by sending two rugs I had woven myself to a school friend as a bridal present. Her mother-in-law saw them and wanted some like them, so my friend, knowing I hadn't any too much money, made her send a check when she wrote asking me to make the rugs. It was only \$4, but it seemed to me a wonderful amount to be willing to pay for one small rug."

"When I sent that rug I wrote my friend I'd be willing to make them by the hundred at that price. She took me at my word and sent me an order for four for her own new house and seven for other people."

"The next year I invested part of my earnings in a new steel loom and some books and magazines on home weaving as an art."

"Though I never have woven all day or more time than the majority of girls in our part of the world devote to making their own clothes, I generally get over \$50 each month for my work. 'At first father gave me all the wool and cotton I could use, but after I had worked up my trade to a couple of hundred a year I told him I could afford to pay for what I needed, and I have."

"He still gives me the wool from the black sheep, or rather he says each black

lamb is my share of the flock. If weavers wish a beautiful shade of brown wool in their work they can't do better than buy a black sheep for its wool."

"After investing in a loom my next investment of weaving money was to take a course in dyeing and the combination of dyes. It was while taking this course that I learned how to weave in something better than the old hit or miss pattern."

"One of the points I picked up while taking my course was that cotton flannel makes much more effective rugs for weaving than hard stuffs such as denim. The cotton flannel is torn into strips and dyed any color desired. The effect is wonderfully soft and pretty, especially for curtains and bath rugs."

"One summer when I took my vacation in the mountains of New York and New England I visited a number of home weavers. Some of them were working in clubs while others were alone. Some were doing it for a living and others as a fad. I think the fadists helped me the most. You see, I knew enough about the work to see why they failed in many things they undertook, and at the same time they gave me many new ideas."—New York Sun.

## SALAD PLANTS

In planning the garden, do not forget the salad plants. Study the catalogues closely, and learn all you can about their uses from the cook books, but be sure to send in your order for seeds and plants. The lettuce is the chief salad plant, but there are many others that can be grown with success, and will give variety to the meal. Endives, fennel, chickory, chives, nasturtiums, garden cress, watercress, spinach, dandelion, parsley, mint, followed by cucumbers, cabbage, radishes, celery, beets, asparagus, onions and leeks.—The Commoner.

## THERE IS NO LIMIT TO THE THINGS THAT CAN BE DONE IN THE LINE OF CLEANSING AND DYEING FOR MEN

The man who put away last years light suit soiled and spotted intending to buy a new one this Spring may find his purse a bit leaner than he expected and be obliged to wear the old one after all. But when it is thoroughly cleaned and refinished by our processes and properly creased it will deceive anyone into believing it is the tailors latest cut. There are so many articles of mens wear that can be similarly treated—neckties and scarfs cleaned or dyed will save buying new. White gloves cleaned soft as new. With 2 or 3 pairs of gloves a season one can always have fresh gloves by keeping a pair at the cleaners. Overcoats put in proper shape. Silk handkerchiefs cleaned. Evening and Fancy Waistcoats cleaned.



Then there is our Laundry Dept where collars and cuffs and shirts are done up to look like new and where underwear hose pyjamas etc come home with a softer finish than new.

There is nothing in a mans wardrobe that we cannot keep in order. We call at your residence or office for orders and return everything packed in a neat box and by our own teams or motors. Just try some of our work and see how you like it. Satisfaction is guaranteed. If you want your winter clothing cleaned and put away in moth-proof packages to be opened to the fall we can do it for you.

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## TRIED RECIPES.

### STEAK A LA JARDINIÈRE.

AN example of making the most of cheap food materials is shown in the principal dish of a dinner prepared by one who had more skill than money. The dish might be called steak a la jardiniere and was cooked as follows: Grind two pounds of round steak fine with two spoonfuls of chopped suet. Mince a small onion fine and cook slowly in a tablespoon of butter until yellow. Mix with the meat, also a level teaspoon of salt and half as much pepper. Press the meat into an oblong cake an inch thick; shape it so that the edges will be as thick as the center. Broil it in a greased broiler, lay on a hot platter and spread with a sauce made from one rounding tablespoon of butter beaten to a cream with one tablespoon of lemon juice and the same of finely minced parsley. Have ready one-half cup each of carrots and turnips, which have been sliced and cut into fancy shapes with vegetable cutters and cooked in salted water. Put spoonfuls of these round the edge of the meat, alternating with spoonfuls of canned peas that have been drained and heated. It was an attractive and appetizing dish sufficient for five or six people.—Alice C. Whitaker.

### SOFT WHITE FROSTING.

Put the white of egg on a plate, add a few drops of lemon juice and a little water. Stir in confectionery sugar until it is of the right consistency to spread. The more water used the softer the icing will be, and one egg takes about one and one-fourth cupfuls of sugar. If beaten instead of stirred, it is not so creamy.

### CHOP SUEY.

Put one cupful of onions, fried until brown, one cupful of celery cut in two-inch pieces and then shredded and stewed in vegetable stock for half an hour, one cupful of fried mushrooms and two cupfuls of boiled rice in a saucepan with a cupful of thin brown sauce. Let all heat together for ten minutes, and season with salt and pepper.—Good Housekeeping.

### HOME-MADE CRACKERS.

Two cups flour, one-fourth level teaspoon-salt, one level teaspoon sugar, two level tablespoons shortening, cold water. Sift together the flour, salt and sugar and work in the shortening with the fingers. Add enough cold water to make a stiff dough. Roll very thin, cut, place on a buttered baking sheet, prick all over with a fork and bake in a hot oven until a delicate brown.—Montreal Star.

## MACHINE DARNING

It is quite easy to darn on the machine, and busy mothers will find it saves time, says the Louisville Herald. Stretch material to be darned in ordinary embroidery hoops. Remove foot from sewing machine, put hoop under the needle bar and put down the pressure bar. Move hoop back and forth while running the machine, forming threads as in ordinary darning. Then cross these threads by threads running in the opposite direction. The result is a nice smooth darn.

## GOOD SANDWICHES

Among sweet sandwiches served at an afternoon tea was extremely thin bread and butter, sprinkled with grated maple sugar, and then pressed together into sandwiches. Another filling is honey and butter blended together and spread between Boston brown bread, or white bread spread with honey and thick whipped cream. Those are nice sandwiches for a children's party.—Rural New Yorker.

## QUICKLY MADE

Try a machine-made buttonhole, especially for underwear or children's clothes, says the Louisville Herald. They are neat, quickly made and last as long as if worked by hand. Cut the buttonhole perfectly straight, overcast the edges and ends by hand, then stitch all around two or three times by machine, and you will have a nice buttonhole with very little time and labor.

## MATCH THE SUIT

Many blouses match the suit in color, and braid, crocheted buttons and the touch of black satin are the favored forms of trimming, says an exchange. They are generally made of crepe de chine or of satin, and have narrow crushed girdles attached.

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On Thursday and Friday,  
March the 16th and 17th.

## LINEN DEPARTMENTS. In Both Stores.

Sale of 620 dozen Hemstitched Huckaback Towels, pure linen, superior quality. Three styles and sizes. 8.00 per dozen usual price 9.15 to 1.50

## DOMESTIC RUGS. In Both Stores.

9 x 12 ft. extra quality Seamless Wilton Velvet Rugs. Plain colors or figures. 22.50 values 30.00 and 40.00

9 x 12 ft. Axminster Rugs. Oriental patterns. 19.50 usual price 21.50

Oriental Rugs.—10 ft. 6 in. x 14 ft. extra quality Persian Mahal. An unusually good assortment of patterns. 135.00 usual price 185.00 to 200.00

## BEDSTEAD DEPTS. In Both Stores.

Brass Bedsteads.—2 inch continuous tubing, 1 inch lateral filler rods, bright or satin finish. All sizes. 15.50 former price 20.00

Bungalow or Queen Anne Brass Bedsteads. Bright or satin finish. 11.00 former price 15.00

Brass Bedsteads.—2 inch continuous tubing, swell foot board, 9 one inch lateral filler rods, bright or satin finish. All sizes. 22.50 former price 32.00

Imperial Edge, Horse Hair Mattresses, plain or fancy ticking. Full double size in one or two parts. 25.00 former price 35.00

Screens, Box Couches, Bolster Rolls and Pillows.

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OUR NEW MODELS IN  
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ODORLESS HYGIENIC  
Supreme in Beauty! Quality! Cleanliness!  
Possesses two important and exclusive features: It does not deteriorate with age and fall to powder in the dress—can be easily and quickly sterilized by immersing in boiling water for a few seconds only. At the stores or sample pair for 25 cents. Every pair guaranteed.

The C. E. CONOVER CO., Mfrs., 101 Franklin St., N. Y.

**STOCK COLLARS**  
Stock collars of white mousseline, banded with narrow black velvet ribbon, dotted over with colored beads and finished at the upper edge with gold lace, are very attractive.—New Haven Times-Leader.











## REAL ESTATE NEWS

## TO REPRODUCE IDEAL HOME AT SHOW



Only five days available to carry out every detail, and cost will be \$15,000.

## THE IDEAL HOME.

A feature of the real estate and ideal homes exposition to be held in Horticultural hall April 3-15, under the auspices of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, which will probably prove of immense educational value will be the building of the ideal home, shown in the accompanying illustration. Plans for the ideal home have been perfected, but actual work of construction cannot begin until within five days of the opening of the show, as no exhibits are to be placed in the hall earlier than March 29.

This ideal home will be a full size "tapestry" brick dwelling of six rooms. It is to be built by the New England Ideal Home Association from plans prepared by S. E. Tobey, a Boston architect. The actual cost of constructing and furnishing this home at the real estate show will be approximately \$15,000, but this amount would not be necessary to construct a similar house on a vacant lot of land in any of the suburbs of Boston. This big expense is occasioned by the short time available to construct it at the hall. Much extra labor will be required to complete it in the short space of five days—a feat that has never been accomplished in the building line before.

The brick exterior of the house will be constructed by Fiske & Co., Inc. The wood finish of the large living room is to be supplied by the A. T. Stearns Lumber Company. Leading from this living room will be a conservatory, to be constructed by the same lumber firm. This conservatory is to be occupied by a well-known florist. The dining room is to be finished in Circassian walnut by the Spurr Veneer Company, and will be completely furnished by well-known Boston firms. The kitchen is to be fitted up by leading Boston concerns, and all other interior decorations will be supplied by Boston houses. Surrounding the house will be natural landscape effects to be found about a fine suburban home, including lawns, pathways, shrubbery, trees and other details of the suburban garden.

This ideal home as a whole will represent one of the most carefully prepared educational exhibits of the kind ever presented to the American public. Scores of inquiries are pouring in to the office of the exposition company in the Colonial building, regarding the competition for the best plan of the small dwelling house, shown at the exposition, to cost not exceeding \$3,000, not including the land. Stimulus has been given this competition by the offer of a prize of \$100 donated by the directors of the Boston Real Estate Exchange and letters regarding this feature of the show have been received by Manager E. J. Rowe from all over New England. A board of three judges will pass upon the plans exhibited, and the award will be made on a basis of tasteful design, economical construction and interior arrangement.

The problem of providing good homes at a cost within the means of persons of moderate income has become a most important one in all the large cities in the country, and here in Boston it has provided a subject of study and planning for architects, builders and others interested in this phase of civic improvement. The demand for homes is increasing and it has been given impetus by the great army of wage earners and men of moderate means, now living in rented properties, who are seeking to better their conditions and trying to fulfill the desire to own their homes. It was largely for the purpose of encouraging the building of these small dwelling houses throughout the city and suburbs that the directors of the Boston exchange took up this matter and decided

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## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

## Today's Army Orders.

The following named officers proceed to Ft. Riley March 29 for special course in equitation at mounted service school: Lieut. Col. M. W. Day, sixth cavalry; G. H. G. Gale, tenth cavalry; H. S. Bishop, fifteenth cavalry; W. Van Dusen, second field artillery; Maj. J. B. McDonald, fifteenth cavalry; A. H. Blockson, tenth cavalry; J. A. Gaston, first cavalry; J. W. Heard, sixth cavalry; A. C. Macomb, ninth cavalry; E. A. Miller, fifth field artillery.

Lieut. Col. J. Lockett, fourth cavalry, to Ft. Riley for duty as commandant of the mounted service school in addition to duties as a member of the cavalry equipment board; he will make such visits to Rock Island, Ill., as necessary.

Capt. A. F. Casad, ordnance department, to Ft. Moultrie, S. C., to inspect sea coast armament.

Maj. H. C. Hedges, Jr., twenty-second infantry, and J. E. McMahon, sixth field artillery, to Washington and report to the chief of staff for duty.

First Lieut. L. J. McNair, fourth field artillery, detailed as recorder of the mountain artillery board, appointed Jan. 19.

Lieut. A. S. Jones, N. J. N. G., retired, appointed assistant recorder of the national board for the promotion of rifle practice.

First Lieut. M. L. Love, seventh cavalry, detailed for service in the signal corps, April 6, vice First Lieut. C. C. Culver, signal corps, relieved and assigned to seventh cavalry in the Philippines.

Capt. F. H. Cameron, Jr., retired, assigned to duty for general recruiting service at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Capt. W. H. Peek, C. A. C., relieved from nineteenth company and placed on unassigned list.

The retirement of Maj. Gen. C. L. Hedges is announced.

Maj. S. Seay, tenth infantry, to Hot Springs, Ark.

Capt. M. M. Maxon, retired, relieved from further duty on recruiting service and proceed to his home.

Capt. J. R. Goodale, retired, detailed for general recruiting service and will proceed to Columbus barracks, O., for instruction, thence to Cincinnati for duty.

Col. T. C. Woodbury, third infantry, Lieut. Col. D. A. Frederick, nineteenth infantry, and Maj. W. C. Davis, C. A. C., relieved from duty as members of the general staff.

Assignments and promotions: H. L. Cooper, from first lieutenant twenty-eighth infantry, to captain fourth infantry.

D. W. Strong, from second lieutenant seventh infantry to first lieutenant sixteenth infantry.

E. C. Steever, 3d, from second lieutenant eleventh infantry to first lieutenant twenty-eighth infantry.

H. E. Evans, from second lieutenant nineteenth infantry to first lieutenant ninth infantry.

Order March 8 directing First Lieutenant A. T. Rich, third infantry, to proceed to San Francisco and thence to join his regiment in the Philippines is revoked; he will report by letter to the commanding general, department of the East, for assignment at one of the stations to be occupied by the third infantry upon arrival in the United States.

A board to consist of Majors J. E. Hoffer, W. H. Tschappatt and E. P. O'Hearn, ordnance department, is appointed to meet at Sandy Hook proving ground, New Jersey, March 20, to mark examination papers of officers examined for detail to the ordnance department.

The following named officers of the organized militia now in attendance at the garrison school, Ft. McPherson, Ga., are authorized to proceed to Ft. Logan, H. Roots, Ark., to complete the present garrison school term at that post: Col. S. I. McCants, second infantry, Miss N. G. Meridian, Miss; Capt. C. N. Hulvey, third infantry, Tenn. N. G., Sweetwater, Tenn.; Capt. S. P. Walker, third infantry, Miss. N. G., Brookhaven, Miss.; Capt. R. J. Burnett, signal corps, Miss. N. G., Vicksburg, Miss.; First Lieut. G. A. Duncan, third infantry, Tenn. N. G., Knoxville, Tenn.

First Lieut. A. J. McBride, Jr., battery B, field artillery, Ga. N. G., Atlanta; Maj. H. H. Sargent, second cavalry, report to Lieut. Col. A. C. Ducat, twentieth infantry, president of army retiring board, Manila, P. I., for examination.

A board is appointed to meet at Washington for examination of officers of the C. A. C. for promotion. Detail: Maj. A. Hero, Jr., C. A. C.; Maj. C. R. Reynolds, medical corps; Capt. R. F. Callan, C. A. C.; Capt. E. Langdon, C. A. C.; Capt. H. J. Nichols, medical corps.

A board is appointed to meet at Washington for examination of officers of the C. A. C. for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. C. J. Bailey, C. A. C.; Maj. J. L. Hayden, C. A. C.; Maj. J. H. Ford, medical corps; Maj. L. T. Hess, medical corps; Maj. F. W. Cox, C. A. C.

Col. A. B. Dyer, fourth field artillery, assigned to command of the brigade of field artillery to be assembled at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Lieut. Col. E. D. Hoyle, sixth field artillery, to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and assume command of the fourth field artillery.

The following named officers of the sixth field artillery will proceed to Fort Sam Houston and report to Col. A. B. Dyer, fourth field artillery, commanding the brigade of field artillery for duty on his staff: Capt. U. Birnie Jr., First Lieut. S. C. Harker and First Lieut. R. E. DeK. Hoyle.

Orders March 7 relating to Capt. H. L. Pettus, quartermaster, amended, to direct him upon completion of duties at Newport News to return to Washington.

Capt. M. J. Henry, commissary, upon return to his proper station from Galveston and report to the commanding general, first separate brigade, for assignment.

The following named officers of the C. A. C. will report to Maj. A. Hero, Jr., C. A. C., president of examining board, Washington, for examination for promotion: Capt. J. P. Tracy, Capt. P. M. Kessler, Capt. J. Haggood, and First Lieut. C. H. Patterson.

Lieut. Col. C. G. Treat, fourth field artillery, detailed as inspector of the field artillery of the regular army and of militia in the department of the east, and upon completion of present duties will proceed to Governors island.

Col. F. T. Brown, fifth field artillery, relieved from duty at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., and proceed to Ft. Riley for duty as a member of the field artillery board, with station at Ft. Riley, relieving Lieut. Col. G. W. Adams, fifth field artillery.

Col. E. T. Brown, fifth field artillery, detailed as a member of the examining board Ft. Riley, vice Maj. E. C. McMahon, sixth field artillery, relieved.

Maj. C. J. Manly, medical corps, to Galveston, Tex., and report to the commanding general, first separate brigade, for duty.

First Lieut. F. H. Cameron, Jr., seventh cavalry, retirement announcement.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Ft. Leavenworth for examination of officers of infantry for promotion. Detail: Col. S. St. J. Chubb, thirtieth infantry; W. P. Evans, twenty-eighth infantry; F. H. French, twenty-eighth infantry; Maj. L. A. Fuller and W. N. Bispham, medical corps.

**Navy Orders.**  
Lieut. C. W. Mauldin, to temporary duty, naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md.

Lieut. E. E. Scranton, detached duty the Yorktown, and will continue at Mare Island, Cal.

Surgeon F. C. Cook, detached duty the North Carolina, to home and wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. R. Dykes, detached duty Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., to duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and additional duty the Southern, the Topeka and naval hospital.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. H. H. Old, detached duty Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., to duty the North Carolina.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. E. Hoyt, detached duty naval hospital, Mare Island, California, to duty the Buffalo.

Assistant Surgeon R. W. McDowell, detached duty naval academy, Annapolis, Md., to duty bureau of medicine and surgery, navy department, Washington, D. C.

Acting Assistant Surgeon R. H. Michels, appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the navy from March 10, 1911.

Gunner A. Langfield, to duty the Washington.

Chief Machinist R. B. Smith, retired, detached duty Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., to home.

Paymaster's Clerk R. R. Barton, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the navy, duty naval station, Olongapo, P. I.

## FOR WOMEN FOLK

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

**C. G. Howes Company**  
FRENCH CLEANSING

A maid and her beau decided to go, After the matinee, To a simple little luncheon At a neighboring cafe. All went well, till a demi-tasse Tipped over and left a stain. But "Howes the Cleanser," with unexcelled art Made everything new again.

Gowns Laces Wraps  
Gloves Curtains  
Blankets  
**CLEANSER**

Modern Methods Under Sanitary Conditions. Highest Grade Work on Short Notice. The Best Glove Cleansing in New England.

64 HUNTINGTON AVENUE  
COOLIDGE CORNER  
Telephone Brookline 1396-L

Main Office and Works, Allston  
Tel. Brighton 720 84 Braintree St.  
Bundles Called for and Delivered.  
Telephone, call or write for Price List

**Newhoffs**  
Boston's Artistic Ladies' Tailors Exclusively  
Tel. 1413 Roxbury. 1062, 1064, 1066 Tremont Street.

**Remola Cream**  
UNEXCELLED for Facial Cleansing. Is made from best material, delicately perfumed. Reliable—Pure. 2 sizes, 50c and \$1. Rens M. Blood, 426 Boylston

**RAYMOND KLOUS**  
490 Washington St., cor. Bedford, Room 41

**HOUSEHOLD NEEDS**  
and Electric Lighting  
For COUNTRY HOUSES

**WATER SUPPLY**  
No elevated tank to leak or freeze. Tank located in cellar, 60 pounds pressure. Furnished with Hand, Gasoline, Windmill or Electric Pump. Ideal Fire Protection. Electric Lighting Plants at prices within the reach of all. Write for Catalogue 37.

**LUNT-MOSS CO., 43 So. Market St., Boston.**

**MISS MARY E. HOYLE**  
Is ready to receive her friends and prospective customers at the new, elegantly appointed warehouse of JULIUS BAUER & CO., 244 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO. She will be glad to show the beautifully finished, high-grade pianos and give the benefit of her expert judgment in the selection of a piano or player piano. Her many years' experience in the business qualifies her to render invaluable assistance in the selection of tone and finish.

**H. T. LINDSAY**  
UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER.  
108 Brighton Ave., Allston, Mass.

Do not trust the packing of your valuable pictures, china and furniture to teamsters. We thoroughly understand this work, and can promise satisfactory results. We send our men to pack or unpack out of town if required. Estimates on request. PHONE 197 BRIGHTON.

Above is illustrated one of our Petticoats of white wash Jersey with embroidered lingerie flounce. This design cat-o-nine tails, is entirely new. Flounce detachable.

**LADIES' Artistic Tailoring**  
**D. MIKOL** 314 Boylston Street

Style, Design, Individuality.  
Finest Materials, Best Workmanship.  
Reasonable Prices.  
Telephone B. B. 4712-J.

**The Baby's Bazaar**  
372 Boylston Street, Boston

THE ONLY dainty shop where all the dainty spring styles for babies may be found.

Lawn Caps, 50 cents to \$3.50.  
Pique Hats, 55 cents to \$1.55.

**Swiss Fancy Laundry**  
Lace Curtains, Blankets. All kinds of fancy articles a specialty. High-grade work at reasonable prices.

**MRS. LENA CAPAUL**  
4 GLENWOOD PLACE, Boston.  
Off Warren St. Telephone Roxbury 2008-4.

**\$5 MAXWELL'S HAT SHOP**  
Ladies' Hatter  
30 Temple Pl., Boston, up one flight.  
Hats made and remodeled from your own materials.

Sanitary Hair Puffer, Waver, Curler.  
Makes puffs on the head with your own hair. Formed over roller. Clasp applied, roller removed, leaving light wire clasp invisible inside each puff. Roller with six clasps, postpaid, 25c. F. E. HILL, 48 Winter St., Boston, Mass.

**LADIES CAN MAKE \$7.00 WEEKLY**  
Liberal commissions to part time workers. No supplies to buy. EVERY WOMAN MAGAZINE, 340-354 W. 38th St., New York City.

**LADIES SUITS TO ORDER \$6 UP**  
Also Dresses. Guaranteed perfect fit and workmanship. Free Calendar to every lady calling.  
**EAGLE TAILORING CO.**  
15 AVON ST. (Opp. Jordan Marsh Co.)

**CAROLYN D. JONES**  
NAIL CULTURE, SHAMPOOING, FACIAL AND SCALP CLEANSING.  
28 SCHOOL ST., ROOM 70, BOSTON.

**SEND MORE TROOPS TO SETUBAL.**  
LISBON—More troops were sent to Setubal on Tuesday to guard against strike disorders. After a conference between the minister of the interior and the civil governors it was decided that the elections of members of the Constituent Assembly be held on May 28.

## America's Greatest Production

## New Home

## Ball Bearing Double Feed

## SEWING MACHINE

It is superior to all others in Quality, Workmanship and Finish. Every part is finished by hand and the working parts hardened and nickel-plated.

Sold for cash or on easy payments, and discount made for old machines.

We take your old machine as first payment. Free instruction at your home.

Warranted and Kept in Order Ten Years Sewing Machines Rented.

Best Needles and Oil for all Machines. No Canvasers Employed.

**NEW HOME OFFICE**  
37 BEDFORD ST.  
Opp. Jordan Marsh Furniture Annex.  
Telephone 1352 Oxford.

**25c** Will End Your Ironing Board Cover Troubles Forever

Patented in U. S. and Canada. If you do your own ironing you know what a bother it is to change covers—how hard it is to sew or tack on the new cover and get it tight and smooth. Quick Catch Clips do away with all tacking and sewing. Fit any board. Enable you to change covers in half a minute. Last indefinitely. Hundreds of thousands of women use them—and a woman was their inventor. Send 25c. in coin now, before you forget THE IRONING BOARD CLIP CO., Station B, Cleveland, O.

A few good agents wanted.

## Electric Toaster

## a Household Necessity

There are so many electric heating and cooking devices, such as Radiators, Heating Pads, Flatirons, etc., that we should like an opportunity to tell you about them.

**SETH W. FULLER CO.**  
100 BEDFORD STREET.

## SPECIAL LIGHTING

We make special designs for each room, to harmonize with decoration, for churches, residences, etc.

**Metal Arts & Crafts Co.**  
645-547 JACKSON BOULEVARD, CHICAGO, ILL.

## Catnip Ball

15 Cents Everywhere

A Toy for Cats in a package of herbs, for amusement of any cat or kitten. Cats can't get it alone. Will last for years. One size at any drug, bird or toy store. Sent by mail to any address if they do not furnish them. National Pet Supply Co., 174 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

**PORTIERES, WINDOW DRAPERIES** and Lace Curtains made to order in our own workshop. Will give estimates on receipt of card or tel. **PORTER DRAPERY SHOP, 15 Merrimac St., Boston; Tel. Haymarket 1804-L.**

**TO REST—By the day, electric vacuum cleaner, with or without operator. Apply to H. BARNES, room 12, Chickering Hall, 230 Huntington Ave. Tel. 1670 B. B.**

**C. W. FOSTER CO.** Hotel, Restaurant and Family Supplies, Meats, Fish, Delicacies, Fruit, Etc.  
209-211 So. Water St., Chicago  
Cor. Fifth Ave. Telephone 400 Main

**Market House**

**WOMEN THE WORLD'S BEST BUYERS**

WOMEN either buy or influence the purchase of most manufactured products. They are keen observers of intelligent efforts to supply their needs. Advertisements on this page run at our classified rate:

First insertion, 12 cents a line. Three or more insertions, 10 cents a line per insertion.

A multitude of careful, attentive and well-to-do home builders all over the world are waiting to cooperate loyally with advertisers on this page.

May we have you?



## \*TELEPHONE\*

Your advertisement to 4380 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

## MEN'S SPECIALTIES

Address J. G. HINDS, 1414 Keenan Bldg.  
Pittsburg, Pa.

Very special things. Exclusive china, silver, colors, leather, craft; goods sent any distance; students taken.

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**HELP WANTED—MALE**

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EXPERIENCED PAPER CUTTER and slipper wanted; first-class city office; good pay; steady situation; references required. Address P 544, Monitor Office.

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**HELP WANTED**

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WORKING HOUSEKEEPER in exchange for unfurnished rooms and small salary; references required. L. B. C. 700 People's Building, Chicago.

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**AGENTS WANTED**

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AGENTS looking for reliable goods should send for our new spring catalogue. LOVELLY DISTRIBUTING CO. 15 Court St., Boston.

South Station, Boston. You will find the service and pure food of the restaurant and room accommodations for all people at all modern conveniences.

J. G. COOPER & CO.,  
Proprietors.

**SAFETY RAZOR BLADES**

**SAFETY RAZOR BLADES**  
**SHARPENED FREE!**

and 1 flat blade and stamp for trial of the work. All day safety razor blades re-sharpened 30c per dozen.

CLEAN CUT CUTLERY CO.,  
Charles Rinker, Prop. Dubuque, Ia.

**WATCHES AND JEWELRY**

**ALARM CLOCKS, 40c.**  
**L. A. BOWLSBAR, WATCHMAKER,**  
Removed to 18 Devonshire at

**THE SUMMER IN EUROPE**  
Visit 7 Countries 70 Days for \$450.00  
For full information address  
**MISS A. EDEN, Topeka, Kansas.**

EUROPE, June 21 to Sept. 2, Nine countries, High-class tour. Modern cost. Mrs. F. M. BURT, Woburn, Mass. Tel. 288-1.

**SHOPPING-NEW YORK**

THE SHOPPING STUDIO, 37 West 70th St., NEW YORK CITY—Shopping of all kinds for or with customers; satisfaction guaranteed; NO CHARGE; booklet sent.

**TYPEWRITERS**

TYPEWRITERS—\$15 up; liberal terms; rentals, 3 months, \$5. Repairing, OFFICE APPLIANCE CO., 15 State St., Boston.

**Wills Made at a Reasonable Price**  
All materials to select from.  
104 CHARLES ST., BOSTON, MASS.  
Tel. 3379-M Haymarket.

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**PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS**

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**WILLIAM FRANKLIN HALL**  
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.  
Books audited. Examinations and investigations conducted with the utmost care and efficiency.  
**53 STATE STREET**  
Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

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**BRUCE R. WAHE**  
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.  
Conn. 195 Church St., Newton, Mass.

**FOR RENT—CHICAGO**  
TO RENT—Flats and houses. North  
broke; all sizes and prices; also homes for  
sale and exchange. REALTY CO., 1113 Ar-  
my Ave., Chicago. Tel. Edgewater 5398.

**HOUSES TO LET**  
TO LET—Half single house, lower floor;  
rooms, bath, hot water heat; garden.  
Call for plans; residential town, 30  
minutes from South station. Address H 504,  
Monitor Office.

**CONTRACTOR**  
Landscape Gardens and Contractor.  
Estimates given for all kinds of work;  
inquiries solicited. JAMES HEGGIE, 102  
Hunt st., Somerville, Mass.

**OPERA HOUSE IS BURNED.**  
FORT PLAIN, N. Y.—The Fort Plain opera house, the adjoining hotel conducted by W. C. Coates and its barn and several shops in the opera house block were burned on Tuesday with a loss of about \$50,000.

**ATTEND 'FARMERS' WEEK.'**  
AMHERST, Mass.—The annual "farmers' week" at the agricultural college is being attended today by large numbers of New England farmers. The course opened Tuesday.

and, Sixth st.; ret. \$1.  
EAST BOSTON.  
Levenson, mtgee., to Joseph Levenson; d.; \$1800.  
ROXBURY.  
Richards to Henry C. Richards, Blue Hill ave. and Lagrange pl.  
RUSSELL.  
Rus. East, mtgee., to Bertha K. Rus. East; d.; \$2217.  
SHERBORN.  
Sherwin st.; d.; mtgee. to Bertha K. Sherwin st.; d.; \$2111.  
C. Beck, mtgee., to Sophie Blum; d.; \$750.  
Falden st.; d.; \$750.  
DORCHESTER.  
L. Stacey, mtgee., to Ida D. Lewis; d.; \$450.  
Howard Terrace Trust to Mary E. Howard; d.; \$1.  
McCluskey to James McCluskey; d.; \$1.  
Hayden to Walter H. Gleason; d.; \$1.



The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

**SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE**

JOHN SALEMAN—Young man (18) desires position; references. MENTION N. G. VINCENT, room 408, 170 Sumner St., Boston.

WIGGOLD CARD WRITER desires position within 50 miles of Worcester, Mass. experienced in all lines. JOHN A. BAKER, 1000 Beacon St., Boston.

NODA MANAGER, 5 years' experience with large Boston firm, also syrup making position; references; married; no travel; no change of location; references; address, Roxbury, Mass., or Y. N. Y. C.

STEAM ENGINEER (flat-steam), machanic, pipe (50); 30 years' experience; references. Mention No. 6420, ST. ALBANS ST., BOSTON, TEL. OXFORD 2962.

FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. OXFORD 2962.

STEAMFITTER'S HELPER, elevator work, 10 years' experience; references. Mention No. 4506, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. OXFORD 2962.

STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY, CORRESPONDENT, financial experience, 10 years' experience; references; advancement; can assume responsibility, in initiative and furnish home references; 10 years' experience; 53 UPland North Cambridge, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER at summer hotel (13) weeks, board and room; references. Mention No. 5511, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. OXFORD 2962.

STENOGRAPHER, private secretary (30); \$18-\$20 week; references. Mention No. 4542, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. OXFORD 2962.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced and capable stenographer; references; position furnished. ARTHUR F. BENDIX, 100 Park St., Arlington, Mass.

STENOGRAPHY, office clerk (17); \$6.00 per week; references. Mention No. 4542, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. OXFORD 2962.

STITCHER—Position wanted by a Good rapid stitcher on repair work. FRANK, 1223 Mass. ave., suite 5, Cambridge, Mass.

STOCK CLERK, machinist (22); 2 years' experience; \$100 weeks; references. Mention No. 4542, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. OXFORD 2962.

TEXTILE DESIGNER (27); \$12 week; references. Mention No. 4510, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. OXFORD 2962.

SUPERINTENDENT, foreman, general manager, veterinary (25); \$30 1/2 month and board; 10 years' experience; references. Mention No. 4510, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. OXFORD 2962.

STATIONER, 10 years' experience; position young man, married, good selling ability; desires position; references. JOHN, 100 North St., Boston, Tel. OXFORD 2962.

WATER—Colored man desires position as water boy. JOSEPH, 100 North St., Boston, Tel. OXFORD 2962.

WATCH MAKING or light mechanical work; references. Mention No. 4542, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. OXFORD 2962.

WINDOW DRESSER, new and up-to-date ideas, would like employment; references. Mention No. 4542, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. OXFORD 2962.

YOUNG MAN (colored, 18) would like position as messenger; references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1288 Mass. St., Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (colored, 21) desires position; references. Mention No. 4542, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. OXFORD 2962.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN (27) wants position, accounting or sales department; references. Mention No. 4542, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. OXFORD 2962.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ACCOMMODATING by capable woman for cooking or laundry work. MECCA/TILLY, 100 North St., Boston, Tel. OXFORD 2962.

ACCOUNTANT and bookkeeper—Position wanted by lady who has had several years' experience. M. SVELIN CALDWELL, 500 State St., Boston, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER, general office work (20); \$5-\$7 week; references. Mention No. 4542, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. OXFORD 2962.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, cashier (18); 8 years' experience; references. Mention No. 4542, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. OXFORD 2962.

ATTENDANT to lady desires position of chamber or second work; references, wages \$30 per month. FLORENCE, 100 North St., Boston, Tel. OXFORD 2962.

ATTENDANT—Neat colored girl desires position in dentist's or professional office. MAE BROWN, 367 Northampton St., Boston, Tel. OXFORD 2962.

ATTENDANT-COMPANION—In good home with refined people; would take care of household. BRD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston St., Boston, Room 23.

BOOKKEEPER, general office work (18); \$5-\$7 week; references. Mention No. 4542, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. OXFORD 2962.

BOOKKEEPER, several years' experience; references. Mention No. 4542, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. OXFORD 2962.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, writing, 10 years' experience; references. Mention No. 4542, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. OXFORD 2962.

CARETAKING—Family of three adults desires position to occupy and care for residence. MRS. M. A. EAGAN, 63 Gordon St., Cambridge, Mass.

CASHIER AND MEAL WORK, 3 years' experience. Phone Cambridge 824-3. MAURICE, 100 North St., Boston, Tel. OXFORD 2962.

CASHIER-CHECKED desires position in office or dining room, or as clerk; would like to travel. ETTA WARBURTON, 60 W. 1st St., Boston, Tel. OXFORD 2962.

COND GILL—Young Danish girl wants position in Cincinnati, O., the first of April. MRS. 234 White St., Waverly, Mass.

HAPERONE—Lady desires position as typewriter or food counter assistant; assuming responsibility; answer by letter. M. STARR, 280 31st St., Boston, Tel. OXFORD 2962.

MERICAL—Young girl (17) wants position as typewriter or general office work. MRS. 234 White St., Waverly, Mass.

MERICAL WORK (30); \$12 week; 4 years' experience; references. Mention No. 4542, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. OXFORD 2962.

MERICAL—Young woman desires position as typewriter or general office work. MRS. 234 White St., Waverly, Mass.

OLDED GIRL, experienced, wants position as typewriter or general office work. MRS. 234 White St., Waverly, Mass.

W. E. HALLER, 29 Dundee st., Boston, Tel. OXFORD 2962.



SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

**CENTRAL STATE**

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMA

**COMPANION**-Redhead woman of 28 years old like position as reading magazine, free reader, would assist housework lightly. MISS ANNA WORTH BARCOCK, 629 Crescent pl.

**HOMESICKER**-Position wanted managing housekeeper, or would like position as waitress. MISS SADIE MONROE A. M. SMITHLEY, suite 52, Monroe Ave., Chicago.

**HOMESICKER-COMPANION**-Female, 30 years, married, good salary desired. MISS JOSEPH GRADY TAYLOR, 5247 Vernon ave.

**LINOTYPE OPERATOR**, speed clean proofs, union, wants position; references preferred. MISS SARAH TERTRAUST, To W. Oak st., Chicago.

**PIANO TEACHER**-Young woman desires position as teacher for piano duets; references, desired; price references exchanged. VIVIAN ROSS, 5407 Jefferson ave., Chicago.

**PIANIST**-Young woman having musical ability, director and pianist of an orchestra desires such a position for summer months. ARTHUR MUSIC, La Crosse, Wis.

**POSITION** wanted by capable woman willing to relocate, desired position; will take small salary to references. MISS ADA SCUDIERO, 100 E. 4th st., Chicago. Tel. 3-3632.

**STENOGRAPHER AND CORRESPONDENT**, expert, managerial ability, unusual experience, references. MISS MARY E. JENNINGS, 409 Keumore Chicago.

**STENOGRAPHER**, beginner, metropolitan business course, desires position, salary to start, accurate and willing to relocate. MISS LUCILLE HARRIS, 1001 N. Dearborn St., Chicago.

**STENOGRAPHER-PRIVATE SECRETARY** desires position; 8 years' experience (commercial and railroad lines); willing to relocate, desired position; but willing to go West. MISS HIGGINS, 5701 Lake ave., Chicago.

**STENOGRAPHER**, year's banking experience, desires position in England would prefer real estate office. MISS PHILIP LIEBBERG, 6322 Union ave.

**TEACHER** desires position during months' summer vacation, where she can continue her education at government home for reference exchanges. A. R. BAKTOW, Main st., Milan, Pa.

**WESTERN STATE**

**HELP WANTED-MALE**

**HARDNESS MAKER** wanted at once can operate Campbell machine by one state patent wanted. Address T. I. ROBERTSON, San Francisco.

**SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE**

**FARMER**, experienced, married, fair expert with horses and cattle, desires position as farm manager. F. P. PANFOW, 2415 E. 64th st., Cleveland.

**YOUNG MAN** (18) wishes position cattle ranch in the western states. WILLIAM S. MARKE, 866 72d ave., Illinois.

**SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE**

**PRIVATE SECRETARY**-Position wanted by strictly confidential person by strictly confidential person in Denver, Colorado Springs, Colo. CAROL L. SCHNABACHER, 826 W. 7th st., Oklahoma City.

**SEWING** wanted; children's clothes mainly outfit; will go out if desired. ROSA KOOGLE, 4320 Clayton st., New York.

**SOUTHERN STATE**

**HELP WANTED-MALE**

**MAN** wanted, experienced in the drilling business; good pay. Applicant has extensive background. Captain J. A. STANLEY, 72 W. Madison, Va.

**SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE**

**GENERAL MAN** (colored) wants position as porter or janitor. THOMAS, 1328 Druid Hill, Baltimore.

**JEWELRY SALESMAN** experienced in all branches of jewelry trade desires to connect with good firm collects correspondence toward location. JAMES H. GIBSON, 1111 F. Street, Washington, D. C.

**MANAGER ON FARM** desires position thoroughly understands farming and stock raising practices proposed by letter F. L. AGER, Waldrup, Va.

**SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE**

**COMPANION**-Middle-aged lady desires position; good traveling. MRS. ELIZABETH STANLEY, 72 W. Madison, Atlanta, Ga.

**COMPANION**-Middle-aged lady, accustomed to travelling, good reasons for leaving. MISS C. WOODRUFF, 607 Houston Heights, Tex.

**PACIFIC COAST**

**HELP WANTED-MALE**

**PRESSER** wanted in cleaning and laundry work. JACKSON PLESKO, 2851 1st st., San Jose, Cal.

**SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE**

**TRAVELING SALESMAN**, with good working in California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Iowa, etc. of house manufacturing machinery specialty. F. H. SCHWEITZER, 121 N. Broadway, P. O. Los Angeles, Cal.

**SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE**

**CLERICAL**-Wanted by young lady, position as bookkeeper, cashier or clerical position. MISS ADAM, 1001 N. LEXINGTON, 1311 South Olive st., Los Angeles, Cal.

**COMPANION-GOVERNESS**-Young lady desires position as companion, young lady or as governess. MISS ANN KENDRICK, 453 B. Hope st., Los Angeles, Cal.

**HOMESICKER**, middle-aged, experienced, desires position in home or in hotel. MISS ADAMS, 1001 N. Lexington, 1311 South Olive st., Los Angeles, Cal.

**MANAGER**-Reliable and capable individual like to manage an apartment hotel; could furnish bond. MISS E. LARK, 614 B. St., San Francisco, Cal.

**CANADA-FREIGHT**

**HELP WANTED-FEMALE**

**COOK** (English) wanted, Apply MERRILL BROOK, Hudson Green, Ont.

**SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE**

**SALESMAN** (23), 3 years' experience traveling in Ireland, desires position as salesman. JOHN H. PRUSS, 2 Endleigh Gardens, Dublin, Belfast, Ireland.

**TUTOR**-Refined, educated gentleman desires position as tutor, German, French; desires position in England, France, courtier-companion; references, 1001 N. Lexington, 1311 South Olive st., Route de Chene, Geneva, Switzerland.

**SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE**

**LADY**, refined, domesticated, desires position as companion, German, French, native, trim hats, dress, hair, manicure engagement. MISS M. CALD, 1001 N. Lexington, 1311 South Olive st., Route de Chene, Geneva, Switzerland.

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 A. Barney Brown, 308 Cambridge st.  
 J. P. B. 572 Broadway  
 G. G. Harvey, 475 Columbia ave.  
 P. Kendrick, 712 Tremont st.  
 Arthur C. Kenney, 12 Charles st.  
 Jennie Marynsky, 104 Eliot st.  
 Chas. A. Ochs & Co., 1781 Washington  
 P. E. Richardson, 121 Tremont st.  
 Minard & Thompson, 107 Harrison st.

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 B. L. Boston, 1065 Broadway  
 A. Cawthorne, 312 Meridian st.  
 Richard McDonnell, 30 Meridian st.  
 Miss J. J. Kennedy, 121 Tremont st.

**SOUTH BOSTON.**  
 Howard Priskie, 104 Dorchester st.  
 T. Kenney, 121 Tremont st.  
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 George C. Holmes, 35 Main st.  
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 George B. Lounsbury.

**CHELSEA.**  
 Jas. Blandford, 128 Winnimmet st.  
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 B. H. Hunt, 7 Main st.

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 B. H. Hunt, 1466 Dorchester ave.  
 Charles A. O'Donnell, 205 Bowdoin st.

**EVERT.**  
 M. B. French, 438 Broadway.

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 J. H. MacDonald, Glendale square.

**FALL RIVER.**  
 J. W. Mills, 1100 Broadway, 41 So. Main st.

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 William E. How, 27 Washington sq.

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**MALDEN.**  
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 H. W. Flood.

**MEDFORD.**  
 W. C. Morse, 44 Washington st.

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 Frank H. Morse, 131 Riverside ave.

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 T. A. Geist, 211 Washington st., Newtonville.

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 W. J. Kewer, 18 Church st.

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## WORLD NEWS FROM MANY LANDS

RUSSIA'S ULTIMATUM  
BEFORE THE CHINESE  
FOREIGN BOARD NOW

Czar Expected to Settle Many Long-Standing Disputes Before Controversy With Peking Is Closed.

## SEE JAPAN'S HAND

PEKING—The Chinese foreign board is today considering the ultimatum of Russia which was delivered to it on Tuesday by M. Korostovetz, the Russian minister.

M. Korostovetz, for the second time, required permission last week, on behalf of his government to establish observation stations along the Amur and elsewhere on the frontier. He desired also to place police in Chinese border towns for the purpose of guarding the frontier.

China viewed this measure as an infringement on her integrity, and the Russian minister was notified that a reply would be given on Tuesday. In the meantime M. Korostovetz was required to obtain further explanations from St. Petersburg regarding the nature of the proposals whereupon the Russian government evidently decided that there was no further use of parleying.

It is expected here that the Russians will now settle many outstanding subjects, including the disputed frontier, the protection of the railway from Hungtze Hu, as well as trade, consular and other differences in connection with the treaty of 1881.

It is pointed out that for many weeks the press throughout Asiatic Russia has been supporting the desire of the military for the annexation of Mongolia and Northern Manchuria, but the Chinese foreign board does not anticipate a serious invasion.

Some of the Chinese express the hope that the United States will interfere and propose arbitration, but foreign residents do not believe that the American government will take part in any of these controversies except when actual American rights and interests are affected.

## Hand of Japan Seen

ST. PETERSBURG—Political circles take great interest in Japan's attitude toward the Russo-Chinese crisis. The eventuality of action similar to that now contemplated by Russia was clearly premeditated in the Russo-Japanese compact of 1907 and 1910.

The recent speech at Tokio of H. Ijuri, Japanese minister to China, in which he declared for the integrity of China, is commented upon in both capitals as a possible warning to Russia that Japan is jealous lest Russia gain too great advantages as an outcome of the clash with China.

However, the remarks of Ijuri are somewhat discounted by the knowledge that he is inimical to Russia and was appointed to the Peking mission to strengthen Sino-Japanese friendship.

Telegrams from Harbin state that the Russian press in the far east has for weeks been talking of Japanese preparations for war and declaring that their railways and roads are being adapted to the transportation of troops. The staff of the Chinese railway and the employees generally have been replaced by Japanese and armed soldiers.

Huge barracks, it is asserted, are under construction at the principal stations and the Japanese commissariat is gathering reports of the quantity of grain held in private stores in Kwantung province.

The Russo-Chinese embroglio has developed three distinct situations, each of considerable concern to this government. In the first place Russia learns that China's deep-seated distrust and resentment is responsible more than anything else for the failure of amicable negotiations.

Next, the Novoe Vremya intimates that there is discord in the government over the measures to be undertaken against China.

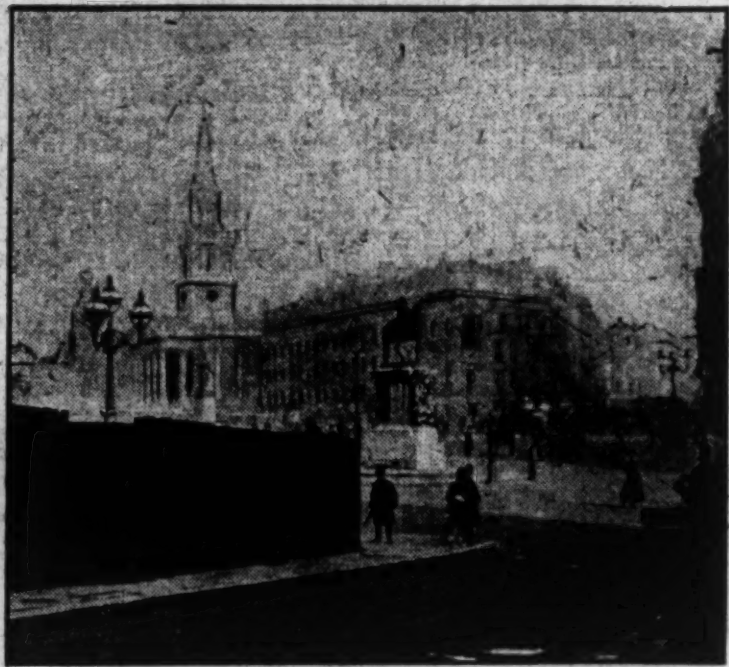
The third situation is found in disquieting dispatches from the army of occupation on the Chinese frontier. These advices describe a disturbance among the soldiers over the poor quality of their food.

The news of the movement of the troops is vaguely referred to in the Novoe Vremya as the non-official publication of such news is an offence in Russia.

The other papers are silent. The ultimatum which M. Korostovetz presented declares that the Russian government sees in the reply of the Chinese government concerning the restriction of Russian trade by Chinese monopolies, and the establishment of Russian consulates in the Kobo district, proofs of an unfriendly attitude on the part of China.

**NORTH GERMAN LLOYD REPORT.**  
BREMEN—In the annual report of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company for 1910 gross profits of 38,150,000 marks (\$9,537,650) are shown, as compared with 32,800,000 marks for the previous year. A dividend of 3 per cent was declared for the year, against no dividend the previous year.

## LONDON ROADWAY TO BE WIDENED FOR CORONATION PROCESSION



Trafalgar square, showing entrance to arch—Statue of Charles I. and St. Mary's Church in the background.

(Special to The Monitor.)  
LONDON—The improvements committee of the London county council, and his majesty's office of works have now come to an agreement concerning the widening of the approach to the admiralty arch on the Charing Cross side, in order to facilitate the use of this roadway for the coronation procession. The government will hand over the vacant site opposite Drummonds Bank to form part of the new roadway, and the council will acquire the business premises opposite the bank, comprising No. 17 Spring Gardens, and No. 55 Charing Cross. These houses are to be demolished and the space now occupied by the buildings thrown into the roadway, which will thus be made wide enough for the purpose required. The council hopes to enter into possession of the property on the first of May, and to commence the work of destruction the following day, which will enable the road to be ready for use by June 7, but would not leave sufficient time before the coronation to treat that side of the road architecturally. The committee purpose therefore to erect a hoarding in order to cover the irregular appearance of the site.

Another meeting of the special committee of the Westminster city council

Business House Will Be Demolished in Order to Allow the Scheme to Be Carried Out.

## BEGIN WORK IN MAY

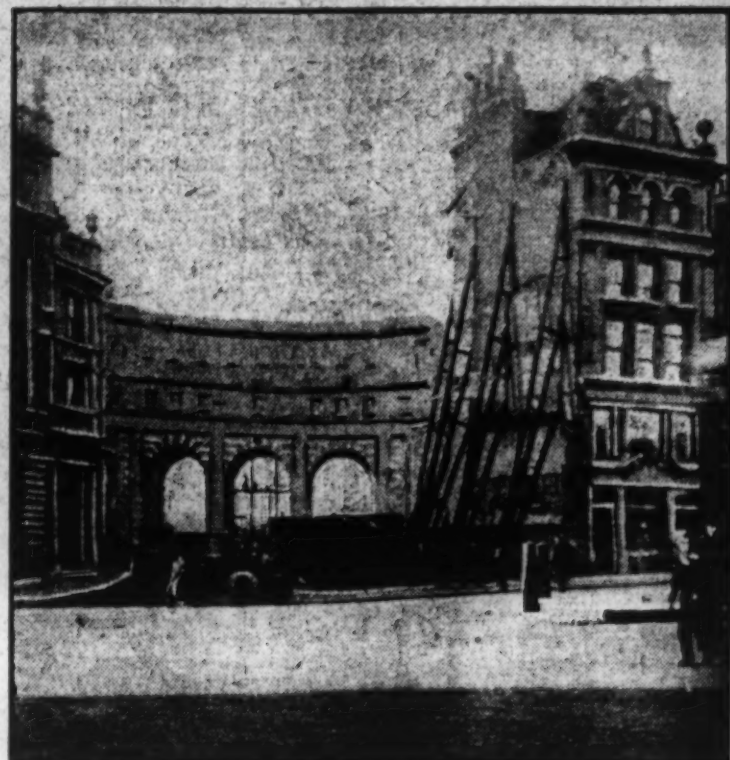
Route to Be Followed by Procession to Guildhall on June 29 Is Finally Settled by Executive Committee.

has taken place to consider various proposals for the decoration of the coronation route. Up to the present no definite decision has been arrived at.

LONDON—The coronation executive committee held a meeting in St. James's palace at which the chief matter discussed and settled was the route to be followed by the King and Queen on June 29, when their majesties visit the city and lunch in state at the Guildhall. The meeting lasted over two hours and the scheme finally adopted included both North and East London and entailed a drive of at least eight miles. The route arranged for the procession is as follows:

From Buckingham palace by the Mall, Marlborough yard, Pall Mall, Trafalgar square, Duncannon street, Strand, Fleet street, Ludgate hill to St. Pauls cathedral, St. Pauls churchyard, Cheap-side, Poultry, Mansion House street, Princes street, Gresham street to Guildhall.

After leaving Guildhall by Gresham street, Moorgate street, Finsbury pavement, City road, the Angel, Islington, St. John street, Rosebery avenue, Theobald's road, Hart street, Oxford street,



The Admiralty arch from Trafalgar square, showing the houses to be demolished.

Marble arch, Hyde Park, Hyde Park corner, Constitution hill to Buckingham palace.

At a recent meeting of the Camberwell borough council, it was announced that the King had signified his intention of passing through the borough in semi-state on the occasion of the opening of the festival of empire at the Crystal Palace. His majesty had also expressed his willingness to receive an address from the citizens of the borough.

LABORITES AFTER  
EIGHT-HOUR DAY  
IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Special to The Monitor.)

CAPE TOWN—Mr. Sampson, a Labor member, moved during the debate in the Union House of Assembly on the mines regulations bill, an amendment providing for an eight-hour day, counting from the time of leaving to that of returning to the surface, instead of that merely spent below ground. Referring to the amendment, Lionel Phillips explained that any interference with the mining industry would have serious results, for an amendment, such as the one proposed, would mean the greatest upheaval. There were, he pointed out, already signs that capital was a little shy in South Africa, and if a comparison was made between the years 1900 and 1910 it would be seen that in spite of the increased crushing, profits had diminished. He expressed the opinion, however, that the industry would doubtless get over the difficulty which had resulted from the substitution of raw natives for the Chinese.

The clause permitting existing lamp mill batteries to work on Sundays, but prohibiting Sunday working in batteries erected in the future, as well as the labor amendment for stopping work in all stamp mills on Sundays a year hence, were held over for discussion at a later period.

**CORONATION FLOWER NAMED.**  
LONDON—Queen Mary has adopted the pink carnation as the coronation flower.

**Ladies' Tailoring Department**  
Women's Cloth Costumes and Outside Garments are made to measure, with that careful attention to all details which characterizes every other department of Macular Parker Company's establishment.

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**Upholstering and Repairing FURNITURE**  
Only skilled workmen employed. Prices reasonable.

**BAHAMAS ASKING TO JOIN DOMINION**  
OTTAWA, Ont.—The Dominion government has received from the Legislature of the Bahamas, British West Indies, a resolution inviting the Dominion government to appoint a committee for the purpose of discussing whether the annexation of the islands to the Dominion is feasible and desirable.

**BLANK BOOKS**  
of every description. We have a big stock and make to order. 57 Franklin St.

SOCIALISTS DISCUSS  
DEFENSE SCHEME OF  
THE NETHERLANDS

(Special to The Monitor.)

THE HAGUE—At a meeting attended by the six Socialist members of the Dutch second chamber and eight representatives of the Socialist group in the Belgian chamber, the schemes for the defense of the Scheldt were discussed. The view taken by the Dutchmen was that the right of the Netherlands to settle its own national defense without foreign interference was incontestable. While agreeing to a certain extent with the Dutchmen, the Belgian members raised the question whether, in case of a violation of Belgian neutrality, the Flushing forts would not be an obstacle to vessels going up the Scheldt for the purpose of assisting Belgium. They did not therefore consider the question of paramount importance, owing to the fact that there were so many means by which the Scheldt could be blocked and by which troops could be landed on the Belgian coast.

The following conclusion was finally reached, namely: "That the fortification of Flushing presents no point of interest either for the Netherlands or for Antwerp, but that it is the duty of Socialists to upset a scheme favorable only to third parties, and which only serves as a pretext for the increase of militarism in Europe."

NEW TRAMWAY  
LINE IS OPENED  
TO THE SEASIDE

(Special to The Monitor.)

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The government has opened up a new electric line from the Spit to Manly. The latter is Sydney's most popular seaside resort, and the new tramway will enable the large population of the north shore of the harbor to reach Manly without first going to the city, as was the case heretofore. The line is beautifully scenic, overlooking the middle harbor and giving a view between the Heads over the Pacific ocean from a height in one place of over 600 feet.

AUSTRIAN FLEET  
OF NINE SHIPS  
SENT TO GREECE

LARISSA, Greece—Austria-Hungary has sent four cruisers and five battleships to Greek waters, following incidents on the Grecian-Turkish frontier. These warships are now anchored in the Gulf of Volo.

It is said here that Austria-Hungary is carrying out a plan for taking possession of Salonica in the event of war being declared between Greece and Turkey.

Relations between Greeks and Turks all along the frontier are reported to be strained as they have not been since 1897.



Trafalgar square, with the National Gallery in the background — The new roadway will debouch opposite this.

## PEACE ADVOCATES AROUSING PUBLIC

Italian Ambassador to France Makes This Statement at Banquet of French Peace Society in Paris.

## TELLS OF PROGRESS

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.)  
PARIS—The annual banquet of the French Peace Society has just been held and was attended by a large number of the friends interested in the movement. It is usual to invite to these banquets all those who, in consequence of their position in the diplomatic or political world, may be influential in hastening the realization of that international peace which is the ideal of this society.

This year his excellency M. Tittoni, the Italian ambassador, former minister of foreign affairs in Italy, presided at the banquet. He was supported by M.

NEW HYDROPLANE  
IS LAUNCHED

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—The Duke of Westminster's new hydroplane has been launched at East Cowes. The christening ceremony was performed by Mrs. Robins, wife of Noel Robins, who usually steers the duke's boats. The Brunhilde has a guaranteed speed of 49 knots, a length of 49 feet 8 inches and a beam of 8 1/2 feet. She was built by Messrs. Saunders & Sons of East Cowes. Although a speed of 49 knots is guaranteed, it is hoped that a speed of 60 knots will be attained.

**EMPEROR ATTENDS COURT BALL.**  
BUDAPEST—As a special mark of courtesy to the Hungarians, the Emperor attended the court ball, a very brilliant affair, at which many debutantes had the honor of being presented to his Majesty, among these were Countess Szecheny, formerly Miss Gladys Vanderbilt of New York.

Piccoli, keeper of the records at the ministry of foreign affairs, who officially represented M. Pichon.

Among those present were M. Frederic Passy, M. Lucien Le Foyer, M. Charles Richet, M. Emile Arnaud, the president of the Berne Peace Society, together with delegates from the peace societies of Italy, England, America, Portugal, Germany, etc.

After the reading by M. Lucien Le Foyer of numerous letters and telegrams from sympathizers with this movement from all parts of the world, the ambassador made a speech in which he rendered full homage to the work of the various peace societies as well as to individual work which had been so successful in bringing more cordiality into national relations. He stated that a great evolution had been produced during the last few years in public opinion throughout the world, and that a new entity had appeared which he might aptly call international public opinion. It would not be easy, he said, to impeach the progress of the idea of peace which though slow was nevertheless sure. To the peace advocates belonged the honor of having created that beneficent and salutary force which, until recently, had been practically unrecognized, but which today even governments were obliged to take into account before deciding upon a war.

As their eminent minister of foreign affairs, and his very great friend, M. Pichon, so appropriately had said in the French Chamber, it was not possible, nowadays, to govern contrary to international opinion—a view he himself had expressed in the Italian Parliament so far back as 1904.

The ambassador added that they were living in such times that it was quite possible for an international opinion to be created without one having the smallest suspicion of it, in fact this had actually happened, and to the peace advocates was due unqualified honor, for the very existence of such a public opinion was the best guarantee of all for the maintenance of peace.

M. Frederic Passy, the well known member of the Institut de France, followed with a speech that was very warmly received. After referring to

many events indicating the progress of the peace movement, and especially to the encouragement the Peace Society itself had received from the King of Italy, he wound up his long speech by saying that Rome, 20 centuries ago, glorified herself by establishing peace, but in that case it was a peace imposed by force and existing more or less under the form of slavery rather than the result of good deeds. The peace which they saw before them meant, if they could only attain it, a voluntary peace, purchased by wisdom and good deeds, a peace based on mutual respect and mutual justice. It was in that direction, whatever might be said on the subject, that the future led them and it was to such a peace that they, in advance offered their homage. The speaker added that public opinion today would not tolerate any armed conflict which had not behind it imperious necessity.

Other important speeches followed, the prevailing note of all being an unquestionable recognition of the progress of the idea of universal peace and of the practical results arising therefrom.

GREET DELAWARE  
AT CHILEAN PORT

VALPARAISO—A reception in the Naval Club on Monday for the Delaware officers proved to be a great social event. Enthusiasm and a display of comradeship between the American and Chilean officers were features. President Barros visited the Delaware on Tuesday and in the evening gave a dinner to Captain Gove and the officers, which the cabinet ministers attended.

BAHAMAS ASKING  
TO JOIN DOMINION

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Dominion government has received from the Legislature of the Bahamas, British West Indies, a resolution inviting the Dominion government to appoint a committee for the purpose of discussing whether the annexation of the islands to the Dominion is feasible and desirable.

BRITISH FIRM WILL  
RENT AEROPLANES  
FOR FLIGHTS THERE

For Small Sum of Ten Dollars Public May Take Spin With Well-Known Aero-nauts.

## TOM SOPWITH THERE

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—It is not very long ago since the first passenger was carried in an aeroplane, an accomplishment which was considered at the time to be a great feat and one marking considerable advance in the art of aviation. So rapid has been the progress in aeronautics, especially as regards the manufacture and manipulation of aeroplanes, that an enterprising firm, Messrs. Keith, Prowse & Co. of London, has made arrangements for providing aeroplane flights for any one who may be desirous of testing this latest method of traveling.

Messrs. Keith, Prowse & Co. have evolved a scheme whereby not only are passengers able to take aeroplane trips from Brooklands, the well-known aerodrome in the neighborhood of London, but they will also dispatch aeroplanes to places in the country where flights can be taken in the neighborhood.

Among the several pilots who will take charge of the aeroplanes is included Mr. Sopwith, who quite recently flew from Brooklands to Windsor castle. The prices are low compared to the sums that it is understood were paid in the early days of aviation, and a short flight may be enjoyed at Brooklands for the sum of \$10, the price rising in proportion to the length and altitude of the flight taken.

## PLAN TO FIX ATLANTIC RATE.

LONDON—The Times reports that all the disputes between the lines constituting the Atlantic rate conference will be arranged by arbitration at a final conference to be called at Cologne next week.

Three bowls for one cent.  
One 15c box of 'Ralston' makes 50 saucers, when cooked; more nourishing and appetizing than meat or eggs. It's the whole wheat; with the natural wheat color and all the nourishment left in. Cooks quickly.  
Ralston's Whole Wheat Flour makes delicious, nourishing bread, muffins, rolls, etc. Try it too.  
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BREAKFAST FOOD

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comical illustrations by Floyd Triggs, with a story in verse by M. Baum, embodying information about bees in a very delightful manner.

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Illustrated stories of Remarkable Caves, of Volcanoes and Strange Mountain Forms; of Natural Bridges, Great Waterfalls, Lakes and Glaciers; of Wonderful Plants, Birds, Beasts and Fishes.

**Junior Philatelist**  
A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamp collecting and all matters relating to this entertaining pursuit, which teaches both history and geography.

**The Camera Contest**  
is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youthful Monitor photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Palmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

**Poems, Puzzles and Short Stories**  
are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.  
DR. DANIEL'S DOG BRAND  
Something new, and good, too.  
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## Finding a Section Corner

ADDRESS

**Allison V. Stewart**

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

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### Corporation Tax Upheld

THE supreme court of the United States, agreeing unanimously with a decision announced by Justice Day on Monday, has declared constitutional the corporation tax provisions of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law. In recommending to Congress at the extra session of two years ago certain reductions in duties President Taft found that these, if enforced, would greatly reduce the customs revenues, and that this loss must be covered by a gain from some other direction. As a means of making up the probable shortage, the income tax idea had again been brought prominently forward. The supreme court, however, had already passed adversely upon personal income tax legislation and was not likely to change its attitude in this particular. As a solution of the problem President Taft proposed a tax on the incomes of corporations. The part of the tariff law just declared valid was drawn by him with the assistance of the attorney-general.

The supreme court, it seems, prefers to regard the tax as one imposed upon the transactions of business—as a license or an excise tax, that is, rather than a direct tax on the ownership of property. Viewed in the light of a return for a privilege granted, the court holds the tax to be just. It will produce about \$27,000,000 of revenue annually, and apparently this will enable the treasury to turn the corner and show a surplus.

A serious objection to the corporation tax law was removed by later legislation intended to protect the concerns whose books might be examined against revelation of important business secrets. It is probable that a law which affects only corporations having incomes that enable them to meet the tax without serious inconvenience or hardship would never have met with so much general hostile criticism were it not for the opportunities it seemingly afforded for unnecessary and, possibly, unscrupulous federal interference. The government's agents can now have access only to returns showing the earnings and income of corporations. All returns are held to be confidential, and only the President can grant an outsider permission to examine them. This modification of the law is something not to be underestimated by the public, since it came in response to a widespread and pronounced popular outcry against unwarranted governmental meddling with the private affairs of citizens.

It is difficult to see where the corporation tax law can injure any interest. As intimated above, only those corporations that are prosperous are asked to contribute toward the maintenance of the government. One per cent of the entire net income of the contributing concerns over and above \$5000, while amounting in the aggregate to a handsome sum, cannot be regarded in the light of a burden upon this class of taxpayers.

It is apparent that, so far as a trip to Europe is concerned, steamships are still good enough for Wilbur Wright.

### Germany's Money Power

FEW nations have made a greater industrial advance within the past decade than Germany. As a natural result, German financial institutions have prospered, and the availability of German money for the purpose of investment in foreign fields has been more pronounced than ever. The Turkish loan of \$50,000,000 is in line with Teutonic readiness to get a foothold away from home. Under the auspices of the Deutsche Bank, many enterprises have been undertaken which required large outlays of money. German banking institutions generally, within the past twenty years, have followed the example of the Deutsche Bank; and in Asia, Africa and South America, German capital is now not only cementing the friendships between the peoples of these countries and Germany, but it has enhanced the chances of the empire as a colonizing power.

The semi-military discipline, which may be said to be pervasive among all Germans, is as noticeable in the financial institutions as in any other activity within the fatherland. There has always been the closest cooperation between the government and the financiers. The Mendelssohns and Bleichroeders of Berlin, the Oppenheims of Hanover, the Warburgs and Behrens at Hamburg, besides the famous banking houses of Frankfurt, constitute a formidable money power on which Germany can reckon with certainty when national interests are the issue.

It has been commented on frequently that Germany could withstand the tremendous financial strain of her growing armaments. Part of the secret may lie in the fact that in ten years the private fortunes of German subjects have increased by \$12,500,000,000. Professor Ballod, considered the foremost among German economists, is of the opinion that it is not only among the more wealthy classes that the great financial prosperity has had its effect. He assigns as a reason that while wages have gone up, the cost of living in Germany is now even lower than formerly.

The increase of socialism in Germany may contravert the statement that the taxation scheme of 1909 has not imposed a further burden on the German people. But aside from individual considerations, there is no doubt that as a whole the nation is moving ahead, even as the great financial money centers of the empire are enlarging their activities. The floating of many international loans has allowed Germany to secure for herself spheres of influence in which other nations have had difficulty in making themselves felt. As for German capital invested abroad, if the amount of \$8,000,000,000 is correct, it is easy to see why the empire should watch such proceedings as those in Mexico, for instance, with particular interest.

That the wealth of the German empire is increasing at a rate of \$875,000,000 a year gives food for thought. Development of the waste spaces of the earth will depend on just such financial ammunition as Germans have at their command, and where the home field is becoming more and more crowded it can easily be understood why the subjects of William II. are following colonial events with much interest. The future of the empire apparently lies in territories far from native ground. The slow but steady financial evolution within Germany is certainly a European incident that an enterprising nation like the United States may profitably study.

### Summer Resort Possibilities

VISITORS to New England often express wonder because so little is done to provide hotel accommodations ample enough to draw more summer guests away from the coast and to the inland villages. Back among the woods there are little communities admirably adapted to the wants of the city dwellers who are looking for opportunities to commune with nature, to bask in the warm glow of the midsummer sun, or to bathe in the cool, shadowy pools where lazy trout make their presence known by ripples. In these remote places peace reigns, except when the cows go astray or the hens surreptitiously invade somebody's garden. The hum of the bumble bee, the chirp of a bird or the click-clack of the mowing machine in the hayfield may be the only sounds that change the restful monotony, and they point rather than puncture the general quietude.

The remarkable feature of it all is that around many of these small places there are extensive fields and forests, lakes, ponds or streams that would be splendid adjuncts to summer hotels. Yet seldom is one able to discover anything more luxurious than the characteristic boarding houses. An inn or some slightly more pretentious establishment may be all that a village boasts, when five minutes' walk into a forest would take one to scenes far lovelier than those of another place that gets more exploitation. Here and there, however, the traveler finds small hotels that ostentatiously invite patronage. Accommodations dear to the city dweller may be lacking, and the charges to summer guests should be kept down to a reasonable level. The time is going by when the arrival of an automobilist can be made a fair excuse for raising prices to a level out of all keeping with what the hotel has to offer, and progressive hotel men are already aware of this fact.

On the one hand the pleasures of midsummer indolence, on the other the shrewd New England farmer who prefers to gather his annual profits from a few rather than to provide the ample facilities that, properly advertised, would multiply those profits immeasurably. People do want to come to New England, but they do not all care for the popular centers, where expenses are large. Neither do they wish to dispense with certain ordinary comforts which they have a right to expect. More well equipped, comparatively inexpensive hotels in the small inland communities of New England would furnish probably the very attractions necessary to bring in thousands of summer vacationists who cannot afford to patronize the high-priced mountain and beach resorts.

ONE of the good things about the Mexican affair is that it has served to show us the different ways in which maneuver can be spelled and pronounced.

### To Stop Destruction of Game Birds

SOME of the facts presented by William Temple Hornaday, American zoologist, in support of the proposed Bayne law in New York state to prevent the sale of game are startling and must serve to arrest the attention of those who customarily give little thought to such matters. The measure named was drawn by Mr. Hornaday, and is of a most exclusive and drastic character. This is due to the fact that the present situation calls for uncompromising treatment of the subject. Game is being destroyed at such a rate as to permit of no middle course. It is proposed as soon as the Bayne law shall be enacted in New York to take a similar bill to the legislatures of other states. When the first step toward conservation shall have been achieved, then the work of modifying the law so as to meet the legitimate necessities of the case will be taken up.

Mr. Hornaday puts it that throughout all the states east of the Mississippi river and north of North Carolina, in comparison with the former abundance of quail, woodcock, ruffed grouse, river ducks, and shore birds generally, only a miserable remnant remains. "Let him who doubts," he says, "go out and try to find a dozen birds of any one of these species. It is true that there are little spots here and there—a very few of them—in which a shrewd local expert can find a good bag of birds, but what I wish to say is that about 90 per cent of the supply is gone."

Eight large cities consume the 200,000 ducks and geese taken on Carrick sound, N. C., annually. Thus the people of sixteen states are robbed of their wild birds. This is only one instance of reckless destruction. As Mr. Hornaday very plainly says, we can choose between two alternatives, either to stop the sale of wild game or to see all the wild game exterminated. On the other hand, if we use only ordinary judgment the country may soon be supplied plentifully with marketable game without endangering the parent stock. To bring about this condition, the game laws must be strict and rigidly enforced and observed. The preserving of game is an industry already in existence here, although still in its infancy. It can be encouraged by the temporary prohibition of all sale of game. Encouragement of a more satisfying nature will come later through legislation that will give all legitimate breeders and marketmen a fair opportunity.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S peace speech in the House of Commons comes as a soothing reminder that President Taft's proposal was not thrown to the winds.

It is something to know that all that has been written and said in the last few years with regard to the necessity of a return to the soil has not been written and said in vain. Indeed, there are many evidences that the thinking public has been greatly moved by the facts that have been gathered and presented in official reports and through the medium of the press. The agricultural schools and colleges have filled up. There is such a demand for instruction in agriculture that it is next to impossible for the colleges and universities to turn out teachers rapidly enough. Another proof of the effectiveness of the campaign is found in the great increase in the demand for land in the older as well as in the younger states. And now we have a still further evidence of it, and one that indicates a popular interest in the soil that extends far beyond the school and classroom and agricultural district.

That is to say, the general public is interested. A representative of one of the great publishing houses has just been quoted as saying: "If you could see the letters which come to us asking

### Demand for Books on Farming

for books bearing on this or that phase of farm life you would realize that the back-to-the-farm idea is spreading more rapidly than ever. It seems to be interesting all classes of society, from the farmer himself to the woman in society who goes in for gardening on a more extensive scale."

In order to supply the demand for books on agricultural subjects, it is necessary, of course, that there shall be a corps of well-informed writers. The field has proved to be such an inviting one, both from a literary and financial standpoint, that some of the ablest writers in the country have entered it. More than good writing is demanded, and more than good writing is given. What the people are looking for is literature that serves to enlighten them with regard to all the requirements of successful soil cultivation and its possibilities. They want it to be as free from technical terms as possible. They want it to be the practical advice of one thoroughly versed in the subject.

It is believed that this demand is being met. The publishers, at all events, are striving to meet it, and writers who have mastered any branch of the subject find a ready market and a substantial return for their manuscripts. The entire aspect of the situation is wholesome and encouraging. Not all who read of farming will farm, of course, but a very fair percentage of readers will be recruited in a service which is of immeasurable importance to the country.

TURKEY seems to think that, when all is said, the American railroad proposition is a good one.

STILL the city council lacks full information in regard to the responsibility of the Boston Disposal Company, which seeks to obtain the city contract for the disposal of garbage and other refuse. As yet the company has not vouchsafed any satisfactory information about its relation to the New England Sanitary Product Company, which holds the city contract that expires next January; and this is one of the most important points in the whole matter, for the reason that it pertains to the motives which have prompted all the secrecy that has been maintained in connection with the bid, its consideration and the tentative approval given the disposal company by the commissioner of public works, in whose hands the entire matter has rested until a short time ago.

If Commissioner Rourke will obtain all the facts called for and place them before the council immediately, he may clear up considerable misunderstanding. Meanwhile, the company's proposal to refrain from dumping ashes outside the harbor in the event that it secures the contract sounds well, but is it not beside the main point involved? And would not the same criticism apply to the company's interesting scheme for the establishment of a small colony of workmen on Spectacle island with a merit or profit-sharing system put into effect among them? It would be useless at this time to discuss the feasibility of such an undertaking when that which the taxpayers of Boston wish to know beyond a doubt is still withheld from them. The city council understands that whatever action it takes on the proposed contract will be important in its effects. Before the present contract expires more than nine months must elapse, and it is to be hoped that members of the council will take proper steps to secure complete information concerning the incinerating plants in the East and the West. Municipal disposal of garbage, ashes and other refuse may not appear prohibitively expensive when facts and figures are closely examined. There is no need of hurriedly disposing of the proposed contract. Possibly the city may yet conclude to contract with itself to do this work.

THERE are many people who still think that the Taft administration would have scored a point better than what it has gained as the result of the easy mobilization of an army if it had put more gum on the postage stamps.

SINCE the American School of Classical Studies in Rome has combined with the American Academy in that city, art students from this country will be afforded an exceptional opportunity to pursue their studies under conditions which, inspired by environment and tradition, should to the fullest extent promote artistic development. An endowment fund of \$1,000,000 and the assurance of further financial support now place the new academy in a commanding position. It is interesting to learn that the Villa Aurelia is to be reconstructed to suit the needs of the combined schools, but it is hardly less interesting to know that, situated on the Janiculum hill, the institution will occupy the highest point in Rome. It will, no doubt, be a delight to the many Americans who are expected as visitors to Rome in the coming summer to see the stars and stripes floating from such an eminence.

There has always been the complaint among art students that the school of classical studies was too far away from the most important monuments. Not only is this defect to be remedied by placing the combined institution on the Janiculum hill, but the confusion which has existed in the minds of many people as to the exact scope of the one or other of the two schools will be done away with. It is proposed that the new academy shall be a social center where American visitors may foregather. But first and always it will be the postgraduate art school of the United States. The students will be those who have already made reputations for themselves. France and England many years ago established their academies in Rome, and now that this country is following suit on a scale which involves no financial limitations, it is not to be doubted that excellent results will follow.

SWIMMING is to be taught in the Chicago public schools. In these days everything is being done to make the schoolhouse attractive. Still, in other days, there was the old swimming hole, about a mile 'cross lots from the schoolhouse, and that, if memory is not deceptive, was not so bad.

MR. BRYAN'S paper, the Commoner, says it will be an easy matter to reorganize the Democratic party in Pennsylvania. Probably as easy as it has been from time to time to reorganize the Republican party in Illinois.

IN ADDITION to some less satisfactory features, Mexico possesses diplomats who seem to understand their mission.

### The Disposal Company

### Americans in Rome